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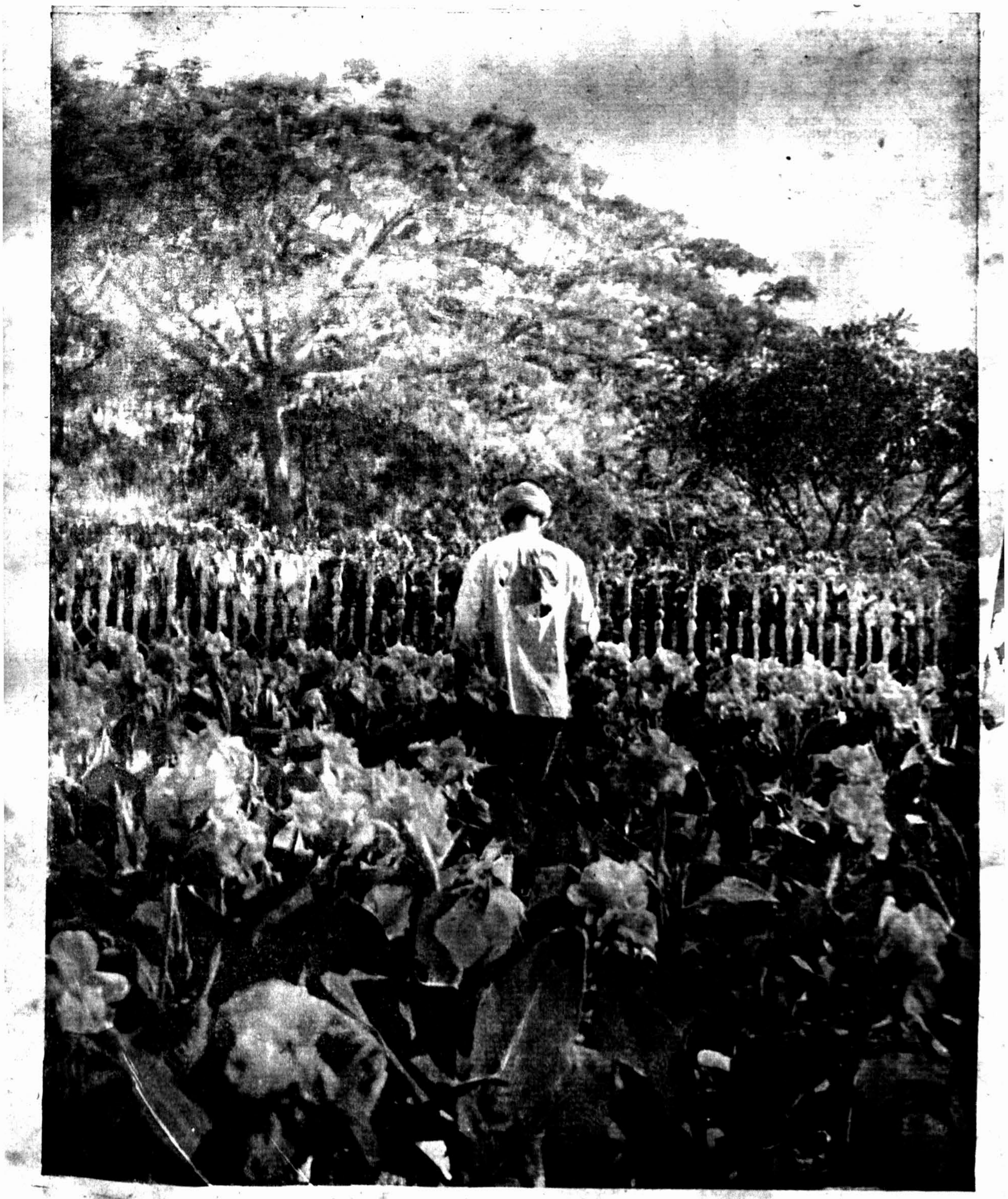


—*M. Desai*

CAN JAPAN TAKE IT?

Soviet Propaganda Posters

HITLER:

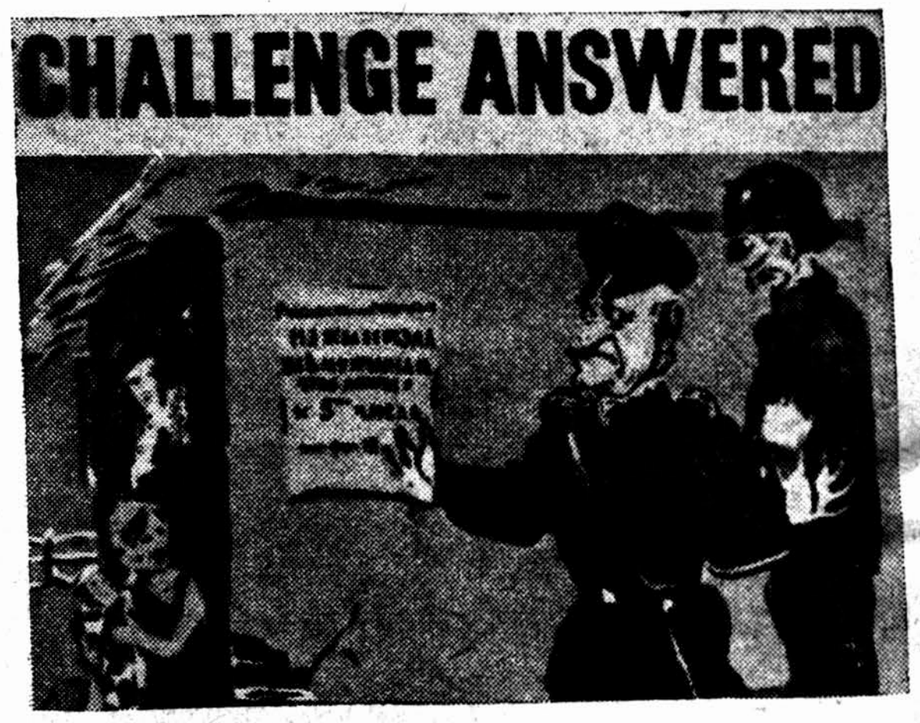
"Auntie dear, oh auntie dear,
Russia is your foe.
Look at all those aeroplanes
Circling round so low."
Auntie looks up in the sky,

Trembling with dread.
Hitler while her back is turned
Pinches all her bread.
Pinches vegetables and meat,
Cunningly—the filthy cheat!

* * *

Hi! The enemy's not up there!
Look beside you, Auntie dear!

"Five days," said the Nazis in accents tender,
"We'll give your guerillas five days to surrender."



The fifth went by and still not a word
From the hidden guerilla bands was heard.

The Nazis were baffled. To save their face
They gave them another three days' grace.

They sat in their chairs and began to wait
And again they were forced to change the date.

On the thirteenth day, the guests arrive
And straight to their Nazi hosts they drive.

On foot, on horse, in automobiles
The terrified Nazis take to their heels.

(See also cover page 3)

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BOMBAY: MAY 3, 1942

THE JAPS
Can They Take It?

By Roy Sherwood

who discusses Japan's possible reactions to an Allied air blitz. The Americans have already given Tokyo and Yokohama a taste of their medicine. More doses must follow.

No one has ever doubted the Japanese soldier's bravery. Stories galore, illustrating his fanatical patriotism have taught us that, against no matter what odds, he will always be a hard fighter both in offence and defence. He is absolutely contemptuous of death.

Yet, true to our conceits, we allowed ourselves one self-deception about the long threatened war in the Pacific. We chose to believe that the Japanese were not air-minded; that their air force would be no match for any other, no serious danger to the advance posts of Britain and America in the east, no very telling factor to be taken into consideration in assessing the needs of eastern defence. Cured now of that conceit by force of unpleasant events, the next question is: granted that we were woefully wrong about Japan's offensive powers on land, on the sea and in the air, what are her true powers of resistance and endurance likely to be, when the democracies' turn comes to carry the offensive and particularly the air war, into her territory?

Most Vulnerable

Expert opinion is optimistic. Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon expressed it in these words:—

"There is no country so vulnerable to attack from the air as Japan. Suppose an aircraft carrier were to arrive near the Japanese coast and dispatch forty bombing planes with orders for each to drop bombs on three different and specified towns. It would not require even incendiary bombs, and with a moderate breeze the paper and wooden houses of all these towns would burn like furnaces, and next morning Japan would awake to find her country had become a lot of smouldering ash-heaps. So great would be the internal dislocation consequent on such an attack that it is improbable that she would be in a position to prosecute the war any further."

Other experts, American as well as British, say the same thing; and have said it so often that quite a section of the general public now looks forward to the day when, war having broken out between Russia and Japan, "Vladivostok and the Soviet bases in the east will come into their own", making one huge bonfire of the whole of Japan.

Over-Optimistic?

Taking it all in all, expert opinion has been consistently over-optimistic; or perhaps we ought to say, only expert opinion which happens to be over-optimistic, usually finds its way into print. How far is the optimism about the sure results of air raids over Japan justified? It is based on the congested conditions of the Japanese islands, on the paucity of most towns' water supply, and on the fact that Japanese houses are built of wood and paper. However cautious we may want to be to counteract official over-optimism, there is no quarrelling with these facts. They are true.

Against Europe's average population density of 126 per square mile, Africa's 12.5, Asia's 60 and Australia's 2.5, Japan has to accommodate almost as many people on every square mile of her territory as Great Britain, with this difference to her disadvantage that only one acre in seven of her land is arable. Her local population density is by far the highest in the world. It is a commonplace in peacetime for two thousand of her wooden houses to be burnt down in a single fire, in one night. It is a commonplace, too, on such occasions for the water supply to give out. To recall the worst of the air raids over English towns and to multiply their effects by a hundred, or if fancy desires it by a thousand, is probably no exaggeration of the possible effects of successful incendiary attacks on Japanese towns. As far as these material facts are concerned the prevailing optimism seems justified. It must be admitted however that it deals with only one side of the question. It mentions neither anti-aircraft defence regarding which nothing appears to be known in the case of Japan, nor the all-important question of fighter defence in the air. The extent of ground defences has never been mentioned and, as regards fighter defence, we know that this comes within the general subject of flying, to which so much unwarranted over-optimism has been applied.

Approached from the civilian viewpoint, as opposed to that of the military or naval technician, the question how Japan will react to air attack suggests two separate considerations. The first concerns the manufacture and organised transport of all necessities to carry on national life and the production of war materials; the second, the moral aspect best expressed in the terse words rendered famous by this war:—Can the Japanese take it?

Morale

The answer to the first question is plainly unfavourable to Japan. Traffic disturbances, production interruptions and all endeavours to repair damage must of necessity be subject to much greater difficulties under the hampering effects of congestion. Even Japan's sources of industrial power are few and concentrated. It is conceivable that quite a small number of raids might put them all out of action. If Japan has any adequate provision against this possibility, it is unknown to the wider world. To the layman her chance of averting national disaster from the effects of air raids seems to depend on her ability to keep the bomber at a distance. But whether she can do this or not, again becomes a technical question beyond his competence.

Regarding the effects on morale, optimism would be out of place. It is a common experience that, the more primitive, the poorer, the nearer to stark misery a people's normal existence is the more easily do they adapt themselves to whatever fate may bring. In Japan five and a half million families live on a combined family income of four

(Continued on page 22)

May Day Parade in Red Square, Moscow.

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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

To speak his thoughts is every freeman's right,
In peace and war, in council and in fight.
—HOMER.

FASCIST NO 1 OF FRANCE

This is a study of M. Pierre Laval, Number One Fascist of France. His close association with the Nazis is not a new development but the logical sequel to his previous activities.

By FRANK LONGWORTH

Pierre Laval, whose return to the Cabinet was announced during the week, is not the dapper little Frenchman one usually associates with a Minister in France. Rather has he the reputation of being the most carelessly dressed statesman who has ever sat in the French Senate. Of this he is rather proud, insisting that a man should be known by his ability and not by the efficiency of his valet.

Unfortunately from the British point of view, M. Laval has made no secrets in recent years of his admiration of Hitler and Mussolini. He has played their game ever since 1918 and is now prepared to lick their shoes. During the last twenty years he has been a frequent visitor to both Berlin and Rome, always returning with stories of the desire on the part of both dictators to secure the friendship of France. His own countrymen have refused to listen, and on two occasions have removed him from the Premiership on account of his pro-Nazi leanings. To-day M. Laval has come into his own under leaders whom he has thought to emulate. Time will prove whether his position is any more secure than it was in the days of a free France.

Socialist Turned Fascist

Frenchmen have been surprised at the way in which M. Laval has gradually become infected with the Fascist germ. They have always recognised him as a socialist leader, but it was not until he formed the Popular Front Government in 1936 that there were suspicion of his friendship for the totalitarian states. Hitherto he had been regarded as the typical French statesman, the man who had risen from humble surroundings, and by sheer ability had achieved high office Pierre Laval was born in the village of Chateldon, not far from Clermont-Ferrand, capital of the great industrial region in the centre of France, in June 1883. His father was the local butcher, a man who scorned education, and believed that it was mere waste of money to send his son to school. Instead he allowed him to drift until the boy was old enough to earn a living, when he secured him work as driver of one of the old fashioned coaches which until recently ran between the towns of Central France.

From Humble Surroundings

Laval had, however, greater ambitions than his father. He spent his spare time in study, passed examinations without difficulty, migrated to Paris, and by means of newspaper contributions managed to complete his education. At the age of thirty he had qualified as a lawyer, with an office in Paris, where he built up a moderate practice, before being attracted to politics. In the month before the Great War broke out he was elected as a socialist Deputy for one of the Paris constituencies, and quickly made his voice heard in the Chamber.

From his earliest days as a parliamentarian he stressed the importance of international friendship, but at that time he was more attracted to the Communist than to the dictatorial system. By 1925 Laval had risen to Cabinet rank, serving under Premiers Painieve and Briand. In 1926 he became a Senator, or member of the Upper House, and as such served in the Cabinet of M. Tardieu in 1930. The latter had taken a leading part in the drafting of the Versailles Treaty with M. Clemenceau, and stubbornly resisted any attempts for its revision either through the League of Nations or by later Treaties.

M. Laval insisted that certain changes were justifiable, and urged that more consideration should be given to the German point of view. Tardieu was defeated on a vote in the Senate, and Laval invited to become Prime Minister. He held office from January 1931 to 1932, combining the post with that of Foreign Secretary. During this term he visited Washington to discuss the War debt question with the United States government.

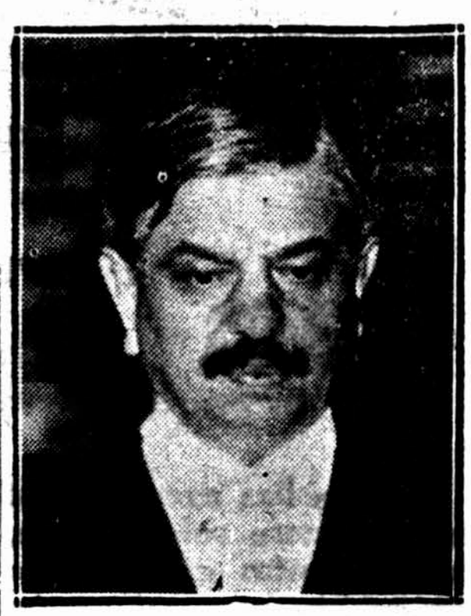
Visit To Berlin

The result of the settlement did not please the French people, with the consequence that Laval resigned, to be succeeded by M. Briand, but he retained office as Foreign Secretary. Shortly afterwards he paid a visit to Berlin, in an attempt to negotiate a Franco-German Economic Treaty, but Germany was not at that time ready for peaceful discussions with her former enemy. Laval stepped quietly out of the Foreign Office and went back to his legal practice, and to commercial interests, which he had developed in his native province. He had become a newspaper proprietor, a manufacturer of mineral waters, and interested in more than one armaments factory.

Politics proved the greater attraction, however, and in 1934, Laval was back again at the Foreign Office under M. Doumergue as Premier. June 1935 saw M. Laval reinstalled as Premier, and this was to mark the most outstanding event in his career. Six months later he outlined proposals for a settlement of the War between Italy and Abyssinia, which were to lead to his own downfall. Undoubtedly they showed bias in favour of Italy and were resented equally in France and in Great Britain. Yet this step first clearly demonstrated M. Laval's anxiety to secure a closer friendship with Mussolini and a strengthening of the ties between the two countries.

About the same time M. Laval had amazed his supporters by a speech in the Chamber, when he appealed for greater unity with Germany, and emphasised that if an agreement seemed possible, he would personally do all in his power to secure general peace and the reconstruction of Europe. The speech pleased Germany, but it resulted in the downfall of M. Laval, who retired in January 1936 after a speech in which he claimed that French foreign policy was wiser than it had ever been.

For the last four years, and throughout the present war, M. Laval has played no part in politics, at any rate not publicly. He was known to be supporting General Franco at the time of the Spanish War, and to be in close contact with Marshal Petain. It was also known that he had formed a close friendship with Signor Mussolini, whom he idolised as a model leader. No surprise was therefore occasioned when on the collapse of the Government of M. Reynaud and the decision of Marshal Petain to ask for an armistice it was realised that his strongest supporter was M. Laval, who had been invited to accept office as Foreign Secretary.



LAVAL
France's Fascist No. 1.

VERY MUCH ALIVE
Cartoon from the London Daily Mirror.

Story Of Two Betrayals

By D. J. EVANS
(Former Editor, "The Japan Chronicle")

For the second time in her aggressive modern history Japan has betrayed the confidence of a President of the United States.

On both occasions the name of the man whose good faith was treacherously abused was Roosevelt.

Her latest attack was made on December 7, 1941 and the President of the United States has described that date as one which "will live in infamy."

The friendly goodwill of the first President Roosevelt was similarly abused thirty-odd years ago. The circumstances were less spectacular and more subtle than Japan's latest act of treachery, but no less infamous.

In 1905 Theodore Roosevelt proved himself a good friend to Japan by offering to intervene in that country's tremendous struggle with Russia. The Japanese Government warmly welcomed an opportunity to end hostilities, for in spite of great successes on land and sea, the strain on Japan's resources was dangerously acute, and prospects of the hoped-for complete and crushing victory over Russia were becoming more remote.

President Roosevelt accordingly called a peace conference, at which Japan and Russia signed a treaty concluding hostilities. He did something more. He privately told Japan that, in his opinion she should become the "guardian" of all Asiatic peoples, constituting a protective shield behind which China and other nations coud adapt and develop their respective administrative methods in conformity with modern ideas.

Bully Of The East

Japan, anxious to follow up the Russian withdrawal from Manchuria by securing effective control of China, accepted President Roosevelt's suggestion, but instead of holding a shield over her weaker neighbours she flourished, and used, the sword.

The first people to feel the effect of Japan's "protection" were the Koreans; their country was annexed and made part of the Japanese Empire in 1910. Five years later Japan presented the notorious "Twenty-One Demands to China, and from that day to this has endeavoured to get a stranglehold on the Chinese people which, if it had succeeded, might well have threatened their very existence as an independent nation.

In 1931, and again in 1937, the sword was drawn against China by Japan, for in spite of the latter's repeated assurances of peaceful intentions toward her neighbours, she has never swerved from her secret intention of completely dominating the East and, if possible, the world.

The infamy denounced by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941, is the same cowardly and deliberate treachery which has dictated Japan's dealings with China since the first Sino-Japanese armed conflict in 1895. The only change is that the bolder Japanese policy has become the more infamous and more murderous it has shown itself to be.

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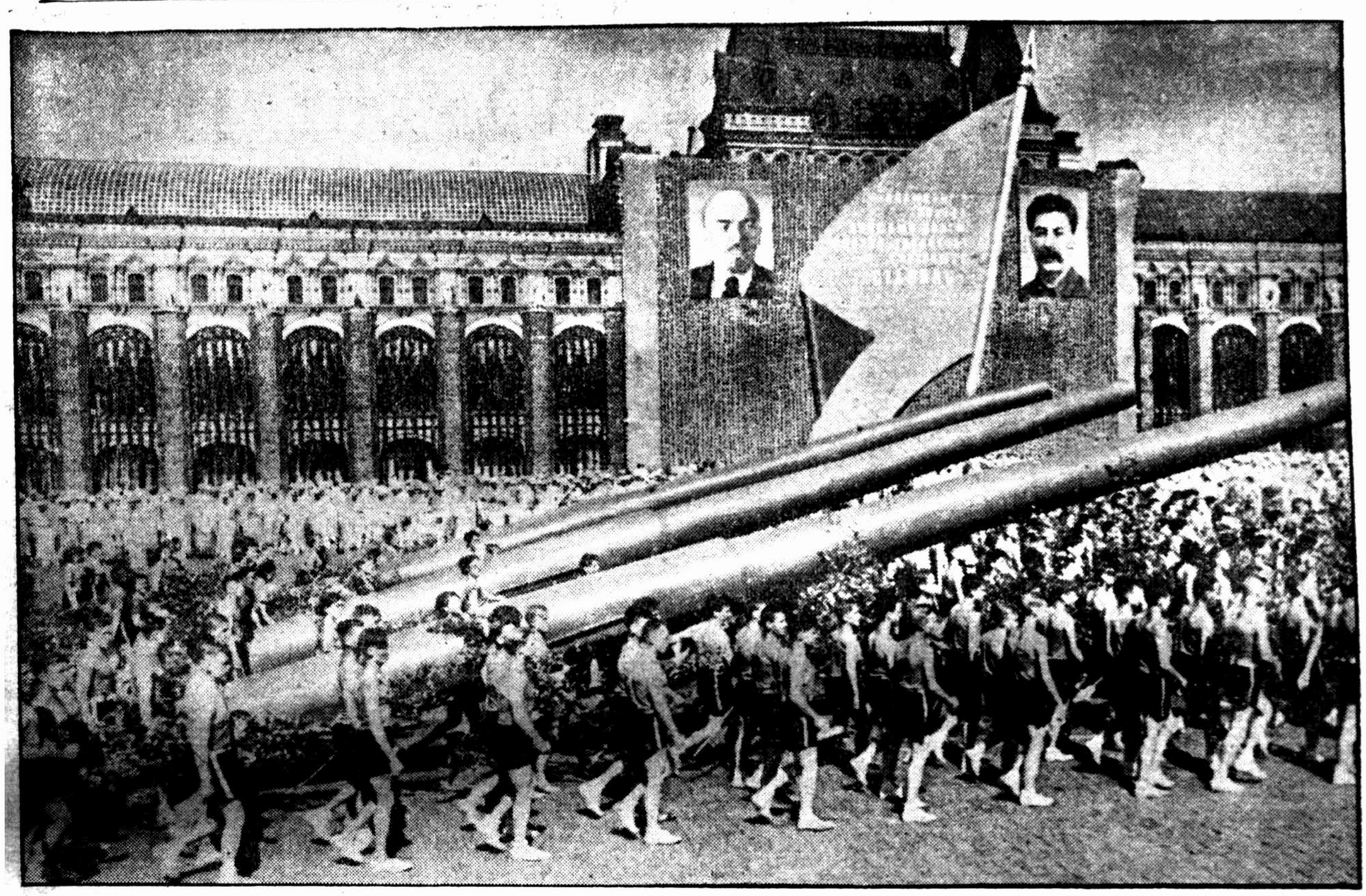


May Day is celebrated all over the world—by the workers of Russia and America, and even by the peasants of India.

(Photos: Author).

By D. G. Tendulkar

MAY DAY

May the First is an event of first rate importance in all the civilized countries on the globe. It is celebrated by workers universally and has a great significance as to-day they are bearing the brunt of the war.

In the fascist countries the lot of the workers is miserable they are no better than slaves. But the tradition of May Day is so strong that even Nazi Germany celebrates it in perverted form. The German workers know its real significance and they cherish it in their hearts.

In the conquered countries such as France, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, etc. May Day will be celebrated whether their puppet Governments allow it or not.

The Old May Day

On the side of the allies, May Day will have a special significance. The workers fully realise that if the fascists win they will go through dark ages; for generations their lot will be miserable.

May Day above everything else signifies social justice.

Ancient Romans celebrated May First and went in procession to the grotto of Egeria.

In mediaeval and Tudor England May Day was a public holiday. All classes of people used to go in procession and returned home with branches of tree and flowers, the centre of procession being occupied by maypole, decorated with ribbons and wreaths

The original character of May the First, as it signifies to-day, was that of a demonstration in favour of the eight-hour day. In 1884 the American trade unions decided to demand of the employers that an eight-hour day be established as from May 1, 1886.

At the first Congress of the Second International, in Paris in 1889, May the First was declared a day of international proletarian celebration and struggle.

Robert Owen in 1833 appointed May First as the day for commencement of the millenium, but apart from this mention, the observation of the day as labour day was first celebrated in Britain only since 1892. In England May Day is observed on Sunday in the first week of the month whether it is first or not.

May Day is observed to-day in every industrial country except in Itlay, where its observance is forbidden. In Nazi Germany is could not be forbidden outright, due to its tremendous popularity, so it is officially observed and is given altogether different and narrow tinge.

In Soviet Russia

In U.S.S.R. it is an official holiday. After repeating in unison the oath of allegiance to the socialist state, the new contingents of the Red Army lead the huge embannered processions through the gaily festooned streets singing, dancing and playacting

First of May is a day of the international solidarity of the toiling masses and stock-taking of the progress of the workers' organisations all over the world.

May the First is a day of happy dreams and memory of heroic deeds for the oppressed and downtrodden all over the world.

RUSSIA'S BIG FIVE--

Stalin, Malenkov, Beria, Molotov And Timoshenko Hold Supreme Power

STALIN
He possesses absolute power —but shares it with four others!

Shortly after Germany attacked Russia Stalin recogn'zed the necessity of concentrating all power in the State in the hands of a few men. The result of this was that to-day a committee of five including, besides Stalin, Georgi Maximilianovitch Malenkov, Laurenti Pavlovitch Beria, Molotov and Timoshenko, possess absolute power. The generals Voroshilov, Budyonny, Shukov. Shaposhnikov, and Mertzkov play the part of advisers to this Committee of Defence. The formerly great influence of the People's Comm'ssars has practically vanished.

Stern Critic

The names of Molotov and Timoshenko are so well-known even outside the Soviet Union that their appointment seems natural, but, on the other hand, the inclusion of Malenkov and Beria was a surprise for many people abroad. Malenkov, a man of thirty-nine, is hardly known beyond the frontiers of the U.S.S.R., although in Russia few people have been so much talked of during the last few years as this clean-shaven, full-faced Great Russian. He comes from the rank and file of the Party and owes his success mostly to his often merciless criticism of the weak points and defects of the local minor party leaders. This method got him into the "Politburo" and the Secretary's Office of the Central Committee. Some politicians succeed by flattery; Malenkov rose by attacking all and sundry. An American journalist has called Malenkov the "Savonarola of Communism." Not without a certain justification, for, like the monk of Florence who attacked the abuses of the Church of his day, Malenkov has always raged and thundered against heretics of the Communist dogma and the corrupt officials of the party machine. He was one of the first and the most violent adversaries of the slogan "A happy life," claiming that Russia had been too complacent and thoughtless and declaring that this had led to a neglect of work and production, which in turn had resulted in the fatal weakness of the Soviet Union during the Munich crisis. (The movement against the slogan of "A happy life," sponsored by Malenkov, actually began in 1936).

Molotov ((in centre) with Kaganovich and Mikoyan

VOROSHILOV
One of the makers of the Red Army.

Malenkov was entrusted with the difficult task of persuading the peasants to agree to the abolition of several important social acquisitions and of making them understand the reason for this. His method was admirable: instead of confessing that a return to old reactionary measures was necessary and trying to excuse them, he launched a violent attack against the factory workers, criticising them in words which no one had dared to use since the beginning of the Russian revolution. In this way he forestalled antagonism between workers and peasants and gained the approval of the peasants, who enjoyed seeing the 'Avant-Garde of the Proletariat' subjected for once to rough treatment.

Chief Of OGPU

The appointment of the chief of the OGPU, Beria, was less surprising than that of Malenkov—at least to those who remember what an enormous part the police organization plays in the Soviet regime. Anti-Bolshevik propagandists have tried to depict this clever, well educate and decidedly dangerous man as the unshaven, uncivilized scoundrel of a gangster-story. In reality, Beria, well-groomed, quiet, his eyes hidden behind pince-nez, reminds one of a successful, rather ruthless American banker. He was born in Stalin's home country, Georgia. At the age of twenty-one he was already assistant to the Chief of the Cheka in Baku. In 1938 Stalin ordered him to come to Moscow. As the successor of Jeshov. who had nearly smashed the whole party machine by his eternal "party purges," Beria showed great moderation. In his spare time this OGPU chief wrote a history of the civil war in the Caucasus. not without words of praise for his master and protector, Stalin. Nevertheless, this does not mean that Beria is a servile and thoughtless flatterer of the great. People who ought to know believe him to be the best educated man of those surrounding Stalin. It is unlikely that he ever will become Stalin's successor, because his subtle and captious manner can hardly appeal to the masses. But he will probably unite all the threads of government in his hand and rule "from the wings."

"Orgburo"

Since the "Big Five" took over political life has changed in the Soviet Union. The members of the Central Party Committee spend most of their time touring the country, calling upon the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union to resist the invader. But a close connexion between Party and State is formed by the "Orgburo," which passes the decisions of the Politburo on to the Party officials. In this very important organization Stalin has placed two of the men he most trusts: Andrei Andreievitch, Andreiev and Andrei Alexandrovitch Shdanov.

After having been in disgrace for several months Shdanov has once more come into the public eye. Before the first Soviet-Finnish war he was believed to be the most influential man in the Union except Stalin. When the Russians were forced by diplomatic complications, and partly against their will, to make war, Shdanov, who apparently advised that step, was dismissed from favour. Reinstated. this son of an Orthodox priest and one of the best orators of the Party became Party chief in Leningrad. Nowadays, when the possession of the Finnish glacis before Leningrad has become of major importance, Shdanov's authority is on the increase.

SHDANOV
"Once more in the public eye."

But, even after this "come-back," Shdanov is not regarded as the "Crown Prince of Bolshevism"; the second confidant of Stalin in the Orgburo—Andreiev—suits this part much better. President of the Control Committee of the Party, an institution which annually analyses the membership of the Party and examines the reliability of the members, this rather charming and good-looking man naturally possesses great influence. Although he is only forty-six he is looked upon as an "old Bolshevik." Born in Smolensk, Andreiev earned his first kopeks as a page in a St. Petersburg hotel. He was by turns munition worker, secretary of a trade union and, after the revolution, People's Commissar for Transport.

(Continued on page 22)

BUDYONNI
One of the bosses of the Red Army

--And AMERICA'S BIG FIVE!

"President Of The World" And His Inner War Cabinet

Roosevelt—
His brain-trust consists of five tried and trusted men.

Since the day President Roosevelt formed America's first inner War Cabinet to function while the United States was nominally at peace, the policies of this great republic have been formulated and virtually controlled by five statesmen—Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Chief Executive, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, Secretary of War Henry Stimson, and Harry Hopkins, the President's closest confidant.

'Prisoner Of White House'

"The President of the World," as the American press calls Mr. Roosevelt, is facing, during his ninth consecutive year of office, heavy responsibilities. Fortunately he can shoulder them. The statesman who has an unbroken record of election victories behind him (not to mention his victory over personal ill-health after he was stricken with infantile paralysis in 1921), and who smashed the jealously guarded anti-third term tradition, is in a very real sense the prisoner of the White House. For months, apart from rare periods of relaxation at sea aboard the "Potomac", the President has burnt the midnight oil in the famous first-floor study in the White House, which holds more secrets than any other room in the world. He is on the job of defeating Hitler by 8 a.m., when he breakfasts in bed and reads urgent correspondence, and he is still on the job, most nights, at midnight.

The President is healthier than most men of his age, and gets through sufficient work in a week to put all but the strongest under the table. Habitually over-working and under-sleeping, he occasionally gets run-down, when he becomes liable to develop minor afflictions such as colds and indigestion. His energies are not inexhaustible, but he has a resilience which enables him, given the chance to rest, to "bounce back" to his old form. The main difficulty facing his doctor when ordering the President to rest is Mr. Roosevelt's accessibility. However busy he may be F.D.R. hates to disappoint any old friend or political colleague who wishes to see him. And they all do.

Hard Hitting Hull

A few steps away from President Roosevelt's desk is the American State Department, where Mr. Cordell Hull works. When the State Department was formed by President George Washington it had a staff of five and no foreign service. To-day Mr. Hull, the second in the inner-circle Cabinet, presides over an organization numbering over 5,700 diplomats and officials. The Secretary of State, a hard-hitting gentleman from Tennessee, works—and almost lives in these days—in a dreary office filled with furniture of genuine Victorian vintage. Mr. Hull enjoys tremendous prestige in his own country, and is reliably reported never to have had a major disagreement with his chief. He is famous for the picturesque nature of his language when referring to Totalitarianism.

"Rough-Riders"

Messrs. Knox and Stimson, two Republicans who joined the President's official family in 1940, and whose capacity for thinking alike—and aloud—has caused them to be nicknamed by Isolationists "the trial balloon twins," supply what may be termed the "Rough-Rider" element to the war cabinet. Both Knox and Stimson are veterans of the American Expeditionary Force which went to France in the first World War, and Mr. Knox, who has been a life-long Chicago newspaper owner and journalist, also saw service in the Spanish-American War. Both have throughout this war been leading exponents of the "short-of-nothing" school of American politics.

The "New York Times" stated recently that if Washington has an official slogan it is "Send for Harry," "Harry" being Harry Lloyd Hopkins, Roosevelt's political Man Friday and closest adviser, who lives with his chief at the White House. When in the very first days of the "Roosevelt dynasty" the President decreed it to be the responsibility of the Federal Government to feed and clothe the American unemployed, it was Harry Hopkins he sent for to set up and control the machinery for this purpose. From that day to this he has been "sending for Harry." He sent for him when the jobless needed jobs. He sent for him whenever the New Deal needed a further "shot in the arm." He sent for him to become Secretary of Commerce, to supervise the nomination of F.D.R. for a third term by the Democratic Convention at Chicago, to go to England to secure a full report on conditions there, to go to Moscow to see Stalin.

Knows President's Mind

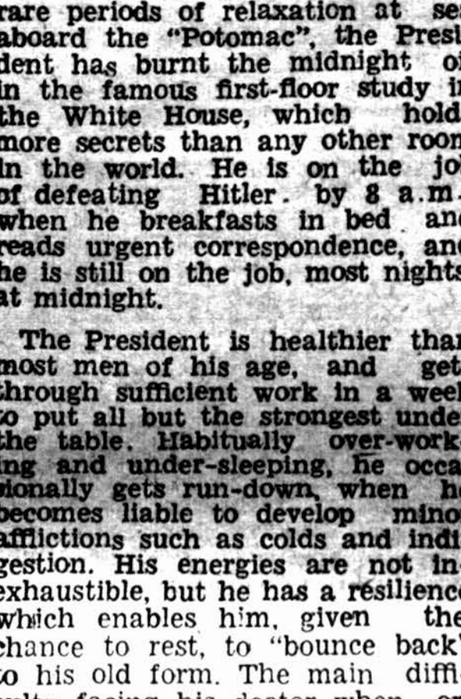
For more than a year Harry Hopkins has been the star boarder at the White House, and he undoubtedly knows more of what is going on in the President's mind than any other living being. This son of an Iowa harness-maker and ex-social worker has few of the qualities of the political rabble-rouser. What he has got is a mind with fishhooks on it and a capacity to sum up a problem and advice the President what should be done about it. Harry moved into the White House on the day that Adolf Hitler moved into the Low Countries—a day when it may be presumed that the President felt all the better for having the most intimate of all his political sons at his elbow. What Mr. Hopkins thinks is of vital importance to Britain and the world at this time, for since the passage of the Lease-and-Lend Bill he has been the administrator-in-chief of aid to Britain.

Knudsen

No article on the men running "Democracy Unlimited' in the United States to-day would be complete without reference to William S. Knudsen, the Danish immigrant boy from Copenhagen, who landed in the United States in 1900 with £6 in his pocket, got his first job as a riveter in a Harlem River shipyard in New York at a wage of 7s. 6d. a day, rose to be production chief of General Motors at a remuneration of around dol. 325,000 a year—and is now earning one dollar a year controlling, under President, the national defence programme.

Under this programme the Roosevelt administration has set Knudsen and his associates of O.P.M. (the "Office of Production Management") the task of producing 80,000 warplanes, 16,000 tanks, and enough general war equipment to bury Hitlerism under a hail of steel.

Not for the first time "Bill" Knudsen—as everyone from the President down calls him—has taken on the job of performing miracles. At General Motors he jerked up the output of Chevrolet cars from 76 thousand to one million a year! He has been doing things like that all his life—in the United States he is known as "the speed-up king."—"Free Europe."



CORDELL HULL
Roosevelt's right hand man

China's Muslims Are With Chiang

One of the results of the present war in China has been to foster the self-consciousness of the various racial and religious groups and to lead them to identify themselves more closely with the Chinese national effort. One of the most important of such groups is the Moslem community. The formation and growth of the Chinese Islamic National Salvation Federation forms a most interesting feature of Chinese Moslems' recent political awakening and activities.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities with Japan in 1937, General Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army, convened a gathering of leading Moslems in Soochow (Kiangsu Province) at which it was decided to organise a national society. A Moslem association was later formed in Chengchow, which was in the spring of 1938 finally reorganised in Hankow into the Chinese Islamic National Salvation Federation with Pai Chung-hsi as President and Tang Ko-san, Principal of the Chengta Normal School, formerly in Peking, now in Kweilin, as Vice-President. Among the members of this Federation area: (1) Wang Zin-shan, member of the Legislative Yuan. (2) Wen Shao-ho, Chairman, Chungking Chamber of Commerce; (3) Ma Cheh, Secretary of the War Area party and Political Affairs Commission of the Military Council; (4) Li Ting-pi, Economic Investigation Commissioner, N. W. Provinces.

FEDERATION'S GOOD WORK

Since 1937 nineteen branches of the Federation have been established throughout the country, with the exception of the areas occupied by the Japanese in which, however, the number of Muslims is very small. Muslims in China are said to number about 50,000,000 (fifty millions) and are mainly resident in the Chinese North-Western and Western Provinces. The work of training and educating Muslims not ony in their own religion and culture, but in matters such as conscription, refugee relief and publicity has been progressively organised by the Federation with the approval and assistance of the Government. Besides the Chengta Normal School, the North-western Institute and the Islamic Normal School have been removed to the rear, respectively from Peking to Lanchow and Chengtu, and from Shanghai to Pingliang in Kanou Province. Fuhtan University near Chungking has opened a course in land reclamation for Mohammedan students. More than one hundred Islamic primary schools are reported to have been founded, including some forty established by General Ma Hung-Kuei, Chairman of Hinghsia Provincial Government. Production and relief work are also stated to have proceeded apace.

The Sixth branch of the Central Military Academy at Kweilin opened a class in 1938 for Muslim cadets with Muslim instructors, and to date more than seven hundred have graduated and been sent to the North Western Provinces or the front. Muslims are in addition engaged in espionage and guerilla warfare, and have played a large part in regular military operations against the Japanese under Ma Hung-Kuei, Ma Hung-pin (81st Army), Ma Pu-fang (80th Army and Chair-

(Continued on page 22)

FOR THEM THE BELL TOLLS!

Will War Kill Smugness And Complacency In Hollywood?

The American Film Industry is in its usual crisis.

Warner Brothers continue to lead the major producers in the amount of worthwhile social subjects and in the box office. Although MGM with its stars, makes more money, and Paramount with its heavy budget of musicals and comedies has risen fast since B. G. De Sylva took charge of the studio, most of the other major studios are on the anxious seat. Zanuck's lustre at 20th Century is dimming; Columbia merely akins by, United Artists is not so united, Universal still exploits Deanna Durbin for its only profits, and RKO is decentralizing with most of its pictures (Orson Welles etc.) being made with independent finance.

Paradoxically enough RKO has made the most interesting creative films in the last two years just because of this de-centralization. Individual creative spirits get more autonomy when studio policy is confused and power declining. There is a good trend toward more author-producer-director contracts, which have been pioneered by John Ford, Welles, and others, who have proven at the box-office and with the critics that skilled and honest writers and directors can make better pictures than the one supervised by the cheap producer element.

'Appeasement' Marches On!

The war has been a major problem with Hollywood; I regret to say that Hollywood by and large regards the war in that light as an annoyance to Hollywood. The patriotism and energy of film workers is magnificent, but the major producers, key-noted by L. B. Mayer of MGM, refuse to grapple with the reality of total war against the Axis. Appeasement still dominates; indeed, the anti-fascist, democratic pictures being made, are an appeasement of Washington, rather than a fervent contribution to the war.

For Them The Bell Tolls!

The all time high in appeasement was Paramount's recent announcement that Ernest Hemingway's novel of the Spanish loyalists, "For Whom the Bell Tolls", will be set in a "mythical" country, in order to avoid offending Franco followers in South America. To begin with, the South American audience is negligible and the Francoites the least fraction of that audience. Two days after this announcement the Rio Conference ended with an unanimous declaration against fascism by all North and South American countries.

No More Anti-Indian Films?

One vastly amusing new problem the war dumps on Hollywood is the tortured question of racism. It is now completely impossible due to the solidarity of the United Nations to employ Indians, Chinese, Russians, Indonese, Negroes, Mexicans, or South Americans, as villains. The canards on India are out—that is a triumph of history.

MGM attempted to book the anti-Soviet picture, Ninotchka, after Russia entered the war, but could not get bookings. Robert Sherwood's mawkish play on "plucky little Finland" was also attempted but could no longer be played. Just as it becomes increasingly ridiculous to attack the Japanese on racial grounds because the Chinese of the same racial stock are on our side, the new world alignments knock a lot of movie chauvinism over the head. But there is nothing mentioned about this nice turn of events. Hollywood nurses its wounds in silence.

From Studios To The Battle-front!

Film workers, as I have said, are wonderfully alert and busy in war work; air raid precautions, home guard, war relief, Red Cross, War bond drives, etc. Dozens of Hollywood's best talents are in the armed services. John Ford (Director of such great films as "Grapes Of Wrath" and "How Green War My Valley") is on active duty as a Lt.-Commander in the Navy; Garson Kanin, the most promising of the new directors, responsible for hits like "Bachellor Mother" is producing morale films for the Government, many younger male stars are doing common army service James Stewart, for instance. The film service of the signal corps and various army and navy intelligence services have drawn heavily on Hollywood.

No Exemptions, Thank You!

Producer pressure recently got a ruling from the draft authorities that certain valuable stars, writers and directors would be exempted from army service—the exemptees to be designated by the producers. Immediately the Screen Actors', Writers', and Directors' Guilds passed resolutions that they did not want such exemptions. This indicates the difference between the patriotism of film workers and the business-as-usual attitudes of the producers.

The most important aspect of Hollywood's war effort is totally disregarded. Leading industry figures told me last November, before the war, that Hollywood's main job was to produce films with a new content, films that would directly serve all aspects of the war effort, instead of being confined to epics of the armed forces. That meant films about women's part at home, above all about the battle for production and supply—war labour and problems of increasing production, the saga of the merchant marine, civilian air raid defence, films about our great Allies, including Russia, England, India, etc. Thus, they said, Hollywood must become an essential war industry, instead of just an industry effected by the war, which is what it is now. "We produce morale in the way a steel plant makes armour plate", said one story editor.

Instruct And Entertain

The producers counter this obvious programme by bringing up the old stupid argument that movies must be either "message" or "entertainment".

The producers answer their own false question by declaring that the public wants to forget the war in uproarious comedies, having nothing to do with the war. Creative people reply: "We'll make pictures about the war, that will instruct *and* entertain. There's no fence between war subjects and entertainment." But making such pictures gives Hollywood a major challenge. Writers must learn how to deepen their content, to become more skilful at presenting reality in dramatic and comic ways. New kinds of directing and acting are called for; new directions in the story departments. The way has been shown by the compelling war documents and dramas in England and the USSR; "Target for To-night", the "Girl from Leningrad", to name two dazzling examples. (Soviet films, by the by, are having a great success here now. "Girl from Leningrad" ran 12 weeks in New York. Lewis Milestone, Joris Ivens, and Elliot Paul, have collaborated on editing Russian War reels into a fine document called "Our Russian Front," which is packing them in on Broadway).

The Film Capital Of The World Must Become A Battlefront For Democracy

Hollywood Reborn

To my view this urgent problem of new content, renewed creative beginnings, and greater devotion to reality, can only be brought about as a combined effort of all forces in the industry—producers, writers, actors, directors, and government and audience groups. Let's have an all-industry conference which will begin with the outright declaration that Hollywood is a war industry, producing morale, and now seeks to find ways co-operatively to better increase its war production. The little matters like which stars should be kept out of the army become part of this all-industry programme, and not a silly tug of war between the commercial avarice of the producers and the patriotic pride of the workers.

The biggest obstacle to this clearing of the ground is the intransigeance of the producers, who don't want any interference with their arbitrary peacetime powers. This is a position shared by many powerful figures in American industry at large. The most urgent production demands on the automobile industry for instance, were delayed for more than a year, while the corporations clung to normal production of automobiles. Finally government decree had to force them to convert into tank and plane production. This I fear is what is going to happen to Hollywood unless it acts first. It is not a question of cutting out comedies and musicals or non-war themes. Indeed, the comedies must themselves be regarded as part of the war effort and must be better comedies. An hour of healing laughter is a necessary thing for civilian morale, and not in evasive escape from reality.

"Must"

The patriotic film workers in the meantime, impatient with the little dull business of making films are impulsively entering the armed forces. Hollywood should be a battle front itself, and I'm sure John Ford would be doubly valuable making great war pictures than attached to the Navy. The progressive anti-fascist film worker is not raising enough of a howl to get this war conversion under way. He needs to tool up his brains and cudgel the producers into clearing the decks for action. Labour in other industries has taken the initiative in demanding all-out, redoubled production for war, but Hollywood's creative forces have been slow to raise such slogans.

In other words, the war forces upon Hollywood the long overdue fruition of the trend toward social films. I use the word "force" with deliberation. It is no longer a question of "should". It is now "must". If the industry does not recognise this, and if the government has not yet gotten around to decreeing it, makes little difference. It must come or we lose a great weapon for beating Japan and Hitler.

By

JAMES DUGAN,

formerly Film Critic of "Daily Worker" and "New Masses", now a Private in U. S. Army

(See "The Last Page.")

"AUSTERITY" CLOTHES FOR ALL

No Sartorially Privileged Class

Utility clothes for everyone is the aim of Dr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, who told me (writes Charles Sutton in the "Daily Mail") that he did not believe in sheltered corners for privileged people who could afford expensive clothes.

This is a great advance on the Board of Trade's scheme announced in early March to use two-thirds of manufactured cloth for utility clothes and with the other third create a sartorically privileged class able to spend what they liked on non-utility clothing. At the time I called the scheme a blunder because it did not conform with Sir Stafford Cripps' dictum that extravagance and unnecessary expenditure must not be allowed to stand in the way of the war effort.

Dr. Dalton said that he did not believe that there would be any technical difficulties in the way of putting everyone into utility clothes. Within the next fortnight there will be three new utility orders dealing with overalls, women's dresses and children's clothing, which means that prices of all garments within these categories will be fixed. In September there will be utility boots and shoes fixed at prices to suit the slenderest purse. And after that, the principle of utility—which means austerity—will be applied to other necessities.

What will the remission of purchase tax on utility clothing mean next September when it begins to operate? Dr. Dalton gave these two examples: A man's wool vest which with tax now costs 15sh. will be reduced to 13 sh. 4d. Woollen tweed for men's suits and women's clothes will be reduced from 10sh. 8d. to 8sh. 8d. a yard.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

CREDO OF A CONSERVATIVE

CONSERVATIVE INDIA By J. B. Durkal, M.A. Pp. 241. Preface by H. H. J. Shankaracharya of Puri. Price Rs. 3-8 (Agents Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co.).

The following note appears as a subsidiary to the main title of the book: "Says and Essays on the Principles and Practices of Indian Conservatism with a Conservative Catechism and Reflections Obiter Dicta". The author, who has started a Bharatiya Samiakshak Sangha (The Indian Conservative League) recently, at Ahmedabad, is firmly of the opinion that the living creed of millions of Hindus has a message and a lesson to offer to the whole world. In this book, the author presents different perspectives of various phases of life from the conservative angle and discusses subjects such as Ahinsa, the Arya Samaj movement, Brahmo Samaj, Bolshevism, Communism, revolution, the Congress, Democracy, Gandhiji Independence, Purna Swarajya, Social Reform, Nationalism, Pakistan, the Parsees, Prohibition, the Sarda Act, Temple Entry, untouchability, Varnashram, etc., from the orthodox point of view.

His Mission

The author sees all round, the deterioration of man. He says: "We find that as time progresses, crimes have increased, life has been more hypocritical and wars have grown more frequent, more cruel and more treacherous." Arts and manufactures have sprung up from the intense lust for making money". The Universe is a Mid-summer Night's Dream. It is Much Ado about Nothing. It is often a Tempest. Its interpretation is As You Like It. It is merely a Winter's Tale"—which shows that our author is not entirely a gloomy philosopher. His mission is "to conserve the best in life as contrasted with the attitude of a libertine to waste it away". "The natural antithesis to conservatism is revolt: and protestantism is a half-way house to revolt". "True conservatives try to conserve the precious heritages of veracity, charity and austerity and purity which have descended from the Divine Revelation unto Man...The world has progressed through aeons and ages but the old values hold good even now." The author also dips into politics. Altogether it is a stimulating book, whether the reader be a true conservative or—one of the damned.

N. H. P.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA

"Financing Agricultural Development in India"—By Nazimuddin Hyder. Reprinted from "Indian Farming."

This is a reprint of an article contributed by the author to "Indian Farming" (vol xii No. 2. February, 1942) a monthly publication of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India. The object of this article written by an Ex-Director of Agriculture, Hyderabad, Deccan, is to give some idea of the work done by Agriculture, Departments in Indian Provinces and states to popularise among cultivators improved methods of agricultural operations and developments, to indicate the difficulties that hamper substantial progress and to suggest ways and means to overcome the obstacles encountered. Diminishing fertility of the soil, soil erosion, subdivision of holdings, lack of manures and the poverty of farmers are deficiencies which can be removed only by an adequate provision of administrative assistance and financial facilities. A concrete suggestion made by the writer of the article consists in a scheme under which the surplus value obtained for cultivators' produce through improved farming and marketing, should be conserved by societies by building up small reserve fo their members, such fund is being made available for agricultural improvements. This is, in fact, the main idea underlying co-operative organisation but the trouble lies in putting it into effective opetion.

V. G. K.

MESSAGE OF HARANATH-Part III-Price 6 annas. Pp. 60. (The Haranath Mission, 361, Hornby Road, Bombay).

In this booklet are given further letters from Haranath to various persons. These letters throughout breathe the spirit of kindliness, cheer and goodwill. Some of the phrases are striking: 'This world is a world of barter. We get back enjoyment accordingly as we give it to others". Be up and doing for everything that is good and keep for tomorrow what is otherwise, so that you may get time to think after and to step back from all things bad". "Ill words do not harm any one but the speaker himself." The book is extremely readable and the get-up is excellent.

N. H. P.

Clash Of Three Empires

CLASH OF THREE EMPIRES. By V. V. Joshi, M.A. (Oxon.). 1941. Kitabistan, Allahabad.

The author says that this book is a study of the British conquest of India with special reference to the Maratha people. Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan has contributed an appreciative foreword to the book.

We like the book for its refreshing outlook and its historical valuation. It is really an interpretation of the historical conditions and forces of the 18th century in India, and the factors which led to the decline and decay of the Indian powers and to the rise and success of the British power at its end. No doubt the book largely contains a large number of generalisations without adducing the historical facts and events on which they are based, but they are arrived at not so much by a detailed study of the numerous records of the period, but by a general and critical study of British sources of diplomatic correspondence, dispatches, communications, and of the observations and discussions of British historians and statesmen on the various aspects of the British policy at different stages of its growth. The author does not give us any glimpse into the similar though not full records of the Indian powers of the period. Hence his generalisations about them do not carry any conviction to the mind of the reader. The author tries to answer two questions in the book.

(1) How far was the Maratha imperial ambition feasible and conducive to a permanent greatness of their nation?

(2) What were the reasons for the almost unopposed success of British arms in India?

His answer to the first is that the Maratha ambition to imperial power was misguided. They destroyed their own nationality in an imperial adventure, which miscarried because it could not found a Hindu Empire in the absence of a Hindu nation.

To the second his answer is the British acquired sovereignty in India without much serious opposition. British conquest was inevitable in view of the totally decayed military and political condition of India.

He bases these conclusions on certain basic historical facts regarding the land of India. Firstly Indians have never taken much interest in the political fortune of their country or in the rise and fall of their Governments. In India of the 18th century, the people did not exist as a political body. India was a mere geographical expression. Secondly India in her history does not show any progress towards nationhood. Therefore, there was a vast crop of treachery and treason. Thirdly India did not divide herself into separate independent nationalities. Fourthly, all Indian States were military States that lived by the sword and perished by the sword. There was no organisation either moral, political or spiritual which bound the entire people and rulers of India. These are too general statements. They have to be modified in each case.

These facts, however, explain the easy self-surrender of India to foreign aggression. The British in their conquest of India did not encounter the united resistance of the Indian rulers nor did they meet with a resistance of the people. The British success was made possible because the British power was the strongest military power. In the absence of discipline and equipment Indian armies were nothing better than a rabble. Indian institutions lacked vigour and adaptability. Thus various causes led to India's defeat and surrender. There were political, social, economic and military causes. But according to the author the British conquest must be fundamentally explained by military causes. The menace of the French, Tippoo, the Marathas was groundless. There was a lack of cohesion and singleness of purpose amongst the more powerful Marathas. The Maratha country was ruined economically in the Civil War and the power of Scindia was weak, and not strong in comparison with that of the British. Thus the real cause of British expansion was the weakness of the Indian States which made British expansion easy and profitable. The internal geography of India compelled them to attain peace in India by conquering the whole country, because the States in India that lose their dynamism soon sicken and die. The British had on their side a resourceful diplomacy, a monopoly of sea-power in Indian waters, an efficient organisation for maintaining communication and supplies, a powerful artillery, well-equipped and disciplined forces, and a trained military leadership and science, and an imperial and economic cause. Indian armies had no higher cause, ideal or politics to fight for.

These are the arguments and views of the author about the political drama and revolution of the 18th century in India.

I find his judgment of the Marathas rather harsh. Before they could destroy the old foes and get sufficient time to organise they had to meet a new superior and external foe who was neither a neighbour nor a native of the land. It was a contest on unequal terms from the point of view of military factors. The Marathas were not static. They were dynamic from the time of their war of Independence, but they did not get time to organise a well-built and well-ordered state because of Aurangzeb at first, and later that of French and British interference in Deccan politics. Even well knit nation-states with ideals, causes and philosophies have been easily destroyed by superior military powers as we have seen in the defeat of France by Germany in this war. There are a number of other similar instances in history. The book, however, is a well argued thesis explaining the factors and forces of the 18th century history and politics of India and furnishes us a very interesting reading. The valuable preface of Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan has enhanced its value. His criticism is justifiable.

S. V. P.

Hindi Books

Karawas by Yash, Published, by Shri Om Prakash Suri, Milap Pustakalaya, Lahore pp. 128, Price Rs. 1/4.

This book contains seven stories of Mr. "Yash," editor of "The Daily Hindi Milap," who has made his name as a writer of interesting and thought-provoking stories. Most of these stories deal with some aspect of the jail life but they cover a wide field of the human study. In one story a prostitute tells her heart-rending story. In another story an innocent person who was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment relates his story of self-sacrifices. In another story a romance of the college students, gentlemen and ladies is depicted with a bold brush. Mr. Yash wields a facile pen and the book deserves to be read by every person interested in human study.

Dwitiya Mahayuddha Ke Purva Ka Sansar, Part I, (Illustrated) by Shri Ram Ratn Gupta, Published by Shri Ram Gopal Gupta, Bihari Nivas Cawnpore, price Rs. 2/8 pp. 430.

This is a detailed account of most of the important cities and places of Europe and Egypt. The writer had taken pains in writing his diary while he was travelling in those parts and so the picture of those places, as they were before the present World War is painted very faithfully. This book will serve as a useful book for the historians and the travellers. There are many illustrations which enhance the utility of the book.

Gandhiji, by Jugat Ram Dave, published by The Navjeevan Press, Ahmedabad, edition 1941, Price -/6/- pages 156

This is a life-sketch of Mahatma Gandhi which has been published by the press which is producing very useful books of national importance. This is the first book which has been published in Hindustani, and in the Devanagari Script. This departure of the Navjeevan Press is a happy augury for the Hindustani Literature. Such useful and cheap books will create a nucleus for our national literature. The books is meant for the children but it can be read with profit by grown-up young men also. The language is ideal Hindustani free from high-flown Persian and Sanskrit words. There are some mistakes in the transcription of the Persian words which can be easily corrected in the next edition. The dots signifying "Q" and "Kh" are put wrongly in many places.

PITAMAYA VEENA? by Sudhindra, published by Sasta Sahitya Mandal, Delhi, pages 134, price, rupee one.

This book contains the poems composed by a rising poet, who sings of the glory that will come to India if her children can pay the price for it. He strikes forcibly the root of selfish and slothful ideas which are to be found in the modern society. He is a poet of the modern youth, fired with the enthusiasm of sacrifice for the motherland.

HIM RASA, by Ram Kumar Verma, published by The Allahabad Law Journal Press Allahabad, pages 88, price Rs. 1/8.

This is an account of the beauty of the paradise of India—'Kashmir' It is the description in so many words of the enchanting smile of the snow-clad Kashmir valley. The writer is a poet of repute. He has seen such beauty in the ravishing scenery as was not seen by the ordinary visitor of Kashmir. The writer has proved himself a philosopher poet in this work of his. The language is poetic-prose and every sentence comes from the heart and touches the chords of the heart of the reader.

ABHAGAI DAMPATI, by Vyathit Hridaya, published by the Bhargava Pustkalaya, Gaya Ghat, Banares, edition 1.4/, price Rs. 1/4.

This book contains letters written by a Hindu wife and a husband giving vent to the feelings of unfortunate couples in which they delineate a vivid picture of the bad customs and unjust dealings which are eating into the vitals of the Hindu Society. The evils of early marriage, marriages of old men with young girls, seclusion of the widows are illustrated with heart-rending examples from the events and incidents of the20th century Hindu life. The book is thought-provoking and should be read by every young man and woman.

BHABHI KE PATRA, by Vyathit Hridaya, Published by Bhargav Pustakalaya, Gaya Ghat, Banares, size pages 144, price, Rs. 1/4 edition 1940.

This book contains letters from a 'Bhabhi' (brother's wife) to her husbands sister ('nanad.') The book begins with the advice that it is necessary for the Indian ladies to enter the arena of marriage with a brave heart. She maintains, in the words of Mahatma Gandhi, that "marriage is a natural thing in life, and to consider it derogatory in any sense is wholy wrong. The ideal is to look upon marriage as a sacrament and therefore to lead a life of self-restraint in the married estate." In most of the letters she advise her 'nanand' to use the incantations of love, faith, service, sacrifice, and prayer for making her married life a success. The letters are imbued with the spirit of Indian culture and so should be read by every girl who wishes to enter the "Grihastha Ashrama."

JANMA VIRODH or "BIRTH CONTROL," by A. A. published by Bhargava Pustakalaya, Gaya Ghat, Benares, Edition 1940, price Re. 1, pages 67.

This is a standard work on "Pratical Contraception." The author has taken great pains over the preparation of this book. The need of the science is very great for India which is steeped in poverty. The book gives a short history of Birth Control in many countries of Europe and America. The merits and demerits of all the contraceptives have been given in detail with the help of the illustration. The male and female genital parts have been explained fully. The medicines have been given with their English names and weights properly so that every reader can be benefited by them. The book deserves to be read by every thinking man and woman. The appendices giving the different weights and a glossary of scientific words, in English and Hindi, has increased the utility of the book. The publishers deserve congratulations for producing such useful scientific work.

OUR SHORT STORY

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

THE CIRCLE

What Happened To Jenkins, The Tailor, When He Went Modern

Jenkins, the tailor, operates a small shop in the town of Firbush. When he started business 23 years ago he was ambitious to become a great success, possibly ending his days as the proprietor of a chain of shops stretching the length and breadth of New England.

But Jenkins did not reckon on certain facts that are peculiar to small towns. For example, being a citizen of a small town and hence dependent upon its society for the meagre amount of fun and diversion which he wrested from life, he had long ago found it unprofitable to antagonize his fellow townspeople. He could not sue a customer in a court of law. He could not deny credit when credit was asked. He could not refuse to donate to "drives" and to advertise in programs of community entertainments.

He could not do these things without being frowned upon by his fellow citizens, and without losing their patronage. It was a vicious circle and it kept Jenkins within the scope of its orbit, crushing his ambition early in his career.

Then one day after 23 years of living within that circle Jenkins went to the neighbouring city of Melbourne and visited the shop of his old friend Art Morgan. He was surprised to see Art's shop decorated with many newly painted signs. Everywhere he looked he saw them. "Please do not ask for credit." "Our terms are cash." "We trust only in God." "Suits not called for after 60 days will be sold." And many others.

Art chuckled in his whiskers when Jenkins asked him about the signs.

"It is a great idea, my friend. I am sorry that I did not think of it before. The power of the printed word. People are impressed."

Jenkins went home with new hope beating in his heart. The next day he ordered many signs printed and tacked them up in his shop. Then he waited. Curiously they seemed to make no impression on his customers. Only a few read the signs, and those without comment.

Then Jenkins had an idea. Tom Young had left a suit with him three months ago to be altered. Jenkins had spent much time on the suit, but Tom had not called for it. He, Jenkins, would sell the suit for the bill, exactly as his sign said he would do and word would get around that Jenkins' signs were not to be ignored.

So Jenkins served notice on Tom of what he was going to do, and the next day Tom came storming into the shop. He was furious. What kind of a friend was Jenkins, anyway? Couldn't he wait a little bit until it was convenient for Tom to pay for his suit?

Jenkins shook his head. His mind was made up. He remained adamant. So Tom stomped out of the shop, swearing vengeance.

Three days later a man came in who wanted to buy a suit and Jenkins showed him Tom Young's. It was, said the man, exactly what he wanted. He tried it on. It was too big, and the man told him to make the necessary alterations.

Happy that at last he was going to realize some money on Tom Young's suit, Jenkins set to work to make the alterations. He finished in two days and notified his customer. But the customer did not call for it. Two weeks, a month, two months passed. Jenkins sent him several notices, all of which were ignored then he notified the customer that unless called for within two days the suit would be sold.

Three days later a man came in who wanted a suit. He tried on Tom Young's, said that he liked it and ordered Jenkins to make the necessary alterations Jenkins did so and notified this second man. But the man did not come to claim the suit. Two months passed and still he did not come. Jenkins notified him that the suit would be sold.

A week later a man appeared asking for a suit. He tried on Tom Young's suit and directed Jenkins to make the alterations. Cunningly Jenkins asked for a retainer. The man objected profusely, but at last yielded a dollar.

Jenkins, with misgivings, made the new alterations and sent out the customary notice. He was not surprised when the third man did not appear. He was, instead, furious. When, after sixty days had passed, Tom Young appeared, demanding his suit, Jenkins was beside himself. Tom Young looked at the suit and his face darkened.

"What," he asked "has happened to my suit? If you expect me to take it in this condition you're crazy. I won't pay you a cent until it is altered—"

Jenkins picked up the suit and flung it into Tom Young's face. "Take your suit and get out of here! It has cost me three times what it is worth already. I don't want it in my shop any longer. Nor you either, Tom Young."

"Suits me", Tom Young grinned from the doorway. "That last chap you altered the suit for was just my size. Of course I had to pay him the dollar you wheeled out of him as a retainer, but it was cheap at the price. Let this be a lesson to you, Jenkins not to take advantage of your fellow townspeople."

The next day Jenkins wrote a letter to his friend Art Morgan and told him he was full of prunes. Then he tore down all of his signs and burned them.

GROW MORE FOOD CROPS

By G. V. PATEL

The problem of increasing the soil productivity of food grains is one of the foremost before the nation at present.

Its importance is now greater than in pre-war period. Why? The ushering of war at our doorsteps and the whole transformation of our economic fabric by the international situation needs a fundamental change in our present productive programme, if we wish to maintain an equilibrium between supply and demand.

From that viewpoint, how India stood prior to the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 and how we were forced by those circumstances entirely to depend on exports to meet with our external financial obligations, is past history. That is how our productive capacity was based. But that nas now totally changed and we have momentarily to look around us and the continent of India as a whole. Here too, each component part of India differs immensely in varied productivity.

King Cotton

Take, for example, cotton. Prior to 1939, the Indian production, domestic consumption and foreign exports were:—

Production, maximum in 1926/27 at 6,234,000 bales and minimum in 1934/35 at 4,857,000 bales.

Consumption, maximum in 1938/39 at 3,810,734 bales and minimum in 1934/35 at 3,123,413 bales and exports, maximum in 1936/37 at 4,215,000 bales and minimum in 1937/38 at 2,053,000 bales. Of this, domestically consumed in 1938, staple at 53 p.c. and short staple at 47 p.c. and 1939, staple at 52 p.c. and short staple at 48 p.c. And our exports were in 1938 staples 16 p.c. and short staple 84 p.c., in 1939 staples at 25 p.c. and short staple at 75 p.c.

But, what is the altered position in our fundamentals in cotton production now? Our main exports have been cut off barring a small proportion to U. K. and U. S. A. and we have now to adjust our domestic requirements. Here, remember, a larger proportion of our short staple production is unsuited to our needs since all that varieties mostly consumed by the Far East in the past cannot be profitably utilised in India.

Wheat And Rice

Furthermore, India depended to a certain extent on finer textiles products, which in pre-war days came from foreign countries, are now shut off. She also needed higher staple cotton. Therefore, there is now really an urgency to curtail this unwanted short staple surplus of cotton and expand the production of food crops. Because, during the last 20 years, though India's population has increased to 40 crores from 32 crores, her total arable acreage of about 250 million acres has slowly depleted to 225/230 acres and the yield returns of the major crops generally remain static.

Take for example, two chief food crops, namely Wheat and Rice. The former production fluctuates from 90 to 110 lacs tons whilst the latter between 23 to 28 million tons. To make up this deficiency in our rations, we imported annually the Burma Rice and sometimes Australian Wheat, the former worth about Rs. 10 to 12 crores. Now, shutting off this source of Rice supply is a major problem to ration the poorer classes who largely depended on it. Secondly, each province is not self sufficient in respect of agriculture and feeding and has thus to rely chiefly on rail transport.

Lastly, the present, unremunerative prices for the "Orphan" short staple Cotton do not bring the farmers the value of their season's labour, in relation to other cereals and even vegetables. The following figures will illustrate how India's productivity was in 1938/39:—

	Acreage.	Production	
			Bales
Cotton	23,482,000	50,76,000	"
Jute	3,165,000	68,19,000	"
			Tons
Groundnuts	8,506,000	32,19,000	"
Linseed	3,869,000	4,42,000	"
Castorseed	1,190,000	1,11,000	"
Wheat	35,291,000	99,34,000	"
Rice	73,375,000	23,915,000	"
Sugar	3,113,000	41,08,000	"
Gram	15,742,000	35,25,000	"
Jowar	38,812,000	64,35,000	"
Bajra	17,216,000	25,40,000	"

Switch Over Essential

Summing up, I earnestly appeal to farmers seriously to consider and carry out the proposed Government programme to replace the undesirable and unprofitable short staple cotton by food crops and thereby eliminate the unwanted surpluses. They can easily emulate their brothers who gave up the cultivation of jute and groundnuts during recent years and diverted their lands to profitable cereals and food crops. This should bring them satisfactory returns of their land labour as has happened in jute and groundnuts. That will also lead to happiness amongst the masses by the alleviation of shortage in food crops and enhance the farmers welfare in general. With this sole object in view, I urge the present inescapable necessity to have a radical change in our economic fundamentals, whereby we should be for ever self-sufficient but not subservient to exports.

At the recent meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in his resolution states that "An alternative to short and fair staple cotton, such other crops may be encouraged as may suit the conditions of each area, preference being given to food grains, adequate stocks and reserves of which will continue to be a matter of vital importance for a number of years to come. To stimulate and accelerate such change, Provincial Governments and States should be subsidised the same by such means as may be most effective according to local conditions in each Province and State, including the supply of free or cheap seeds and the provision of funds and facilities for the sinking of new and repair of old wells"

Plea For Self-Sufficiency

Sir Purshotamdas rightly showed the way to be self-sufficient in good time. India has ample labour and plenty of land to grow food crops not only to feed Indian masses but will be able to supply all needs of the Allied Governments. The whole problem needs urgent and effective co-operation from the Government. Indian agriculturists are mostly uneducated; they must be made to realise the serious consequences of the present conditions and with practical help from Government agricultural departments and various farms, the matter will be solved in good time. The monsoon is fast approaching and any delay in giving effective help and encouragement to agriculturists will defeat the most vital question which faces the country to-day. Thus it become the duty of the Government as well as of the people to make an effective drive in the direction of "more food crops".

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS *By D. G. VYAS*

ART A CIVIC NEED

MAYOR DISCUSSES ART—MUNICIPALITIES APATHETIC TO ART—WANTED MUNICIPAL THEATRE AND GALLERY—ART IN EXISTING SOCIAL ORDER—MAYOR'S APPEAL TO THE ARTISTS—GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST IN COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—VILLAGE INDUSTRIES INCLUDE ARTS AND CRAFTS—MUSICAL POSSIBILITIES OF MEDIEVAL GUJARATI POETRY.

It is, indeed, a strange anomaly that the art world and the Municipal Corporation, which should endeavour, hand in glove, to promote art in general and civic art in particular, should be strangers to each other in a city like Bombay. This year's Mayoral election, however, appears to be a turning point in their mutual relations, as it has evoked enthusiasm on the part of the art world to organise functions to felicitate Mr. Yusuf Meherally on his election as the Mayor. One of them was a reception accorded to him on 19-4-42 under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Kher by Professor Deodhar's School of Indian Music with the co-operation of a Reception Committee consisting of some artists and art patrons.

Art-Conscious Mayor

Mr. Meherally, who is an educated and enlightened young gentleman, has dedicated his life to the noble cause of national service. He has the energy and enthusiasm of the young, wisdom and experience of the old and art-consciousness of the truly cultured. The high honour conferred upon him by the Corporation is the reward of his virtues, accomplishments and devout and disinterested service to the country. A virtue, which is his special qualification for the Mayoral office and which deserves emulation by other aspirants, is his innate and intense love for art; since art is an integral and important factor of civic organisation.

The young Mayor made some useful observations on art in his speech which was punctuated by candour and conviction and which reflected the depth of his study, thought and experience. While emphasising the fact that art is implicit in the concept of civic organisation he pointed out how it invariably falls within the purview of the Municipal administration in the West. He narrated in support of his statement, some of his experiences about the State and Municipal patronage to art gained by him during his tour to Europe and America.

Fate Not Known

The Municipalities in India form an unhappy contrast to those in the West. They are, with a few exceptions, orthodox and unprogressive in their approach to the civic problems and unambitious and unimaginative in their undertakings. They have, so far, failed to realise their obligations to the ratepayers beyond the range of drainage, water-supply, street-lighting, medical relief and primary education. They should, no longer, ignore the fact that the amenities, which are calculated to cultivate the aesthetic sense of the people and to diffuse art and culture among them, are also civic needs.

Mr. Meherally wondered why the Corporation, when it organises many medical relief associations, cannot enthuse itself by owning a Municipal art-theatre. But it should be brought to his notice that the Corporation ventured to depart from its "no-art-policy" on 6-12-1938 when it adopted, by a large majority, a resolution which was reported as follows:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report at a very early date on the advisability and feasibility of constructing a Municipal Public Hall and Theatre somewhere in the heart of the City, so that the building can be permitted to be used by the public on payment of reasonable rent for public lectures, demonstrations, plays, etc., or could be let out to dramatic or similar companies or associations, as the want of such a building in the heart of the City is keenly felt by the public for the purposes mentioned above, the land for the same being obtained if necessary from Government free of cost or at a nominal value."

It is surprising that the fate of the resolution, which was passed towards the end of 1938, should remain unknown to the public till about the middle of 1942. Or, perhaps, the "very early date" fixed therein for the report from the Commissioner has not yet dawned! The Corporation takes cognizance of the various interests of civic life, but is supremely callous to the grievances of the art-world. Since the film industry has monopolised the theatrical resources of the City, those who organise musical concerts, dance-recitals and variety entertainments have to spend exorbitantly in order to secure a theatre—a foothold for art to stand upon. A municipal theatre is a crying need of the City which the Corporation ought to supply.

Art—A Civic Necessity

Another artistic amenity which is indispensable to the city is an independent art-gallery. The Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, has to its credit, the production of a galaxy of brilliant artists. It is an institution with a progressive and broad outlook and has built its own traditions especially of Indian art which are distinctive of western India. Since Bombay does not claim an independent art-gallery which can exhibit, on a permanent basis, the examples of contemporary art, the public is not able to appraise and appreciate the achievements of the School and of the local artists.

Mural decorations in the Municipal offices and buildings, statues and idealistic sculptures in the parks and gardens, fountains and other decorations in the open spaces and organisation of a municipal Indian orchestra suggested by Professor Devdhar in his speech, are some of the channels through which the Corporation can, if it realises its duty to do so, patronise art. Against such a suggestion some of the Corporators and even the municipal officials who are repelled by art and even then shout the slogan of "beautifying the city of Bombay" might promptly argue that the municipalities in India have not yet attained the stage of providing artistic amenities and of extending patronage to the artists. Certainly the municipalities will not embrace art within the scope of their functions as long as the wheels of their machinery remain clogged by a policy which is dictated by a cynical and static outlook. The Corporators, to whom art is a taboo, need, in the words of Professor Devdhar, knowledge of art. To be more precise, they need the conviction that an artistic amenity is not a luxury, but is as much a civic necessity as is sanitation or medical relief.

Financial stringency is a stock argument generally advanced against the proposal for recognition of art as a municipal concern. It should be impressed upon the Corporation that provision of the artistic amenities is not an unprofitable investment. The beneficiaries pay a sort of "voluntary tax" which will amount to the interest from the capital involved in their provision. The artistic amenities like theatres, art-galleries and exhibition-rooms will, in the long run, prove to be permanent sources of income to the Corporation if the latter emboldens itself to incur the initial expenditure on their construction and organisation. It should be added at the same time that the benefits which accrue from them to the people outweigh every financial consideration.

Luxury And Pageantry

Exploitation of art, by the existing social order, rightly remarked Mr. Meherally, has stifled the growth of art in India. Capitalism is responsible for unequal distribution not only of wealth but of art also, and, therefore, for the aesthetic impoverishment of the country. It has ear-marked art almost as an exclusive monopoly of the privileged class of the cricket-clubs, dress-circles and Malabar Hills. Art, in the existing social order, is no longer a vital necessity of the people, but is a luxury and pageantry of the rich.

On the one hand, the social order withholds the benefits of art from the masses by compelling it to parade, with a high price over its head, in front of the so-called "belle assemblee". On the other hand, propagandism, commercialism and amateurism—the evils of the modern age—which are rampant in the art-world are militating against the growth of genuine art by giving a free hand to the imposters and half-baked amateurs to trade and thrive upon the conceit and credulity of the self-styled elite. Whatever be the social order the future of art as a basic human necessity demands that "art for the masses" should be the watch-word of modern India. Why should Art follow in the footsteps of wealth?

For Life's Sake

That the theory of "art for art's sake" has long been exploded was forcefully brought to the notice of the artists by Mr. Meherally. He and Mr. Kher—the president of the function—appealed to the artists to face the realities of the day and to interpret them in the language of art. Art to be progressive ought to be expressive of the current age, but the only impetus to the artists to produce art of such a stamp is unflinching patronage extended to them not as a favour or charity but as a national duty.

Art will not re-emerge in India as a dynamic force of life as long as the state and other institutions—official as well as popular—which should encourage it, continue to be blindly apathetic to it. India has no parallel of the Federal Works Project of America, but she ought to begin at least to integrate art in every movement of national significance. The municipalities should envisage the necessity of developing art as an immediate national interest and as an indispensable adjunct to the achievement of the country's goal and should plan its distribution and should plan its distribution basis.

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(Continued on page 16)

"An Old Goldsmith," by Mr. D. D. Dalal.

(From the last annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society.)

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Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st May, 1942. For timings please see sheet time tables exhibited at stations on and from 1-5-1942 or purchase a copy of Time Table from our Booking Offices or Bookstalls.

Details of changes can be obtained in advance from Station Masters.

(8124)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for four posts of Economic Investigators in the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi. Scale of pay: Rs. 200-20-400. The posts are non-gazetted, temporary and likely to last for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

AGE LIMIT: 30 years but may be relaxed in special cases.

Minimum qualifications: A Second Class Honours Degree in Economics, Commerce or Statistics of an Indian University, with experience in economic or statistical research.

Applicants should state their full name, address, age, religion, educational qualifications including research experience and, if already employed the nature of employment and present salary. They should enclose copies of testimonials and specimens of published work, if any. Candidates called for interview will attend at New Delhi at their own expense. Applications should reach the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi, not later than the 18th May, 1942.

(8294)

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TALKIES

RAJAJI'S RESOLUTION REJECTED

Congress Willing To Negotiate With League, Says Azad

Jagatnarain Lal's Resolution Passed With Sweeping Majority

"C. R.'S" RESOLUTION		JAGATNARAIN'S RESOLUTION	
For	15	FOR -	92
Against	120	AGAINST -	17

ALLAHABAD, May 2.

The A.I.C.C. to-day concluded its session after rejecting by 120 votes against 15 Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar's resolution acknowledging the Muslim League's claim for separation and passing by 92 votes to 17 Mr. Jagatnarain Lal's counter-resolution opposing any proposal to disintegrate India.

The debate on both the resolutions lasted about three hours during which Mr. Rajagopalachariar was supported by Mr. K. Santanam and was opposed by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Nuruddin Behari and Mr. Yusuf Meherali.

Mr. Jagatnarainlal's resolution was seconded by Mr. T. Prakasam.

Maulana Azad in the course of his concluding remarks declared that the procedure adopted by Mr. Rajagopalachariar was wrong. The right procedure would be to get the representatives of both the organisation to discuss the question and come to an agreement.

"Even now" said the Maulana, "I am prepared to call the Working Committee and ask them to nominate five representatives to meet five representatives of the Muslim League in order to come to a settlement".

He had always held, added the Maulana, that the attempt would be worth making even if it did not achieve success.

Pakistan is against the spirit of Islam, declared Maulana Azad.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The A.I.C.C. met this morning Maulana Azad presiding to consider the Madras resolutions. Maulana Azad the President in his opening remarks stated:—

"I have some points to put before you. Firstly, as is clear from my pres statements also, the Working Committee acts like a cabinet.

We hold discussion and come to our decisions and once a decision is taken we stick to it. If any member disagrees keenly with a decision it is incumbent upon him to sever his connection with the Working Committee.

As I have said before Mr. Rajagopalachariar as a member of the Working Committee should not have sprung a surprise on us but should have waited till he could have placed his point of view before the Working Committee first.

When I mentioned this thing in the Working Committee itself Mr. Rajagopalachariar agreed with this view of mine. He said he had arrived at his decision after mature consideration and could not resile from it. I had under the circumstances regretfuly to accept Mr. Rajagopalachariar's resignation from the Working Committee."

Maulana Azad said that another non-official resolution moved by Mr. Jagatnarain Lal had a relevance in connection with the Madras resolutions and as such he would as a special case allow this resolution to be moved after Mr. Rajagopalachari had put his point of view before the house. Then the general discussion would follow.

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal's resolution reads as follows:— "The A.I.C.C. is of opinion that any proposal to disintegrate India by giving liberty to any component state or territorial unit to secede from the Indian Union or Federation will be highly detrimental to the best interests of the people of the different states and provinces and the country as a whole and the Congress therefore cannot agree to any such proposal."

This resolution has been submitted over 52 signatures.

C. R.'s Speech

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar moving the resolution acknowledging the Muslim League's claim for separation referred to the bitterness caused by his move, but said our ancesters had discovered long ago and had expressed it is the story of the churning of the ocean to get 'Amrit' (Nectar) and Lakshmi that even if we had to produce 'amrit,' we had first to rouse a lot of poison, and further that someone should be not your enemy but your friend.

He was not telling the story in any pedantic spirit but because he believed in the truths conveyed by the story: and he now had a clear demonstration of the truth contained in that old story.

He did not presume to be Mahadev who swallowed the poison: it was the Congress which could do so, which could stand the bitterness and burn the poison with its third eye.

Did we not have precedents in which the Congress had faced bitterness, asked Mr Rajagopalachariar.

Did he not in Madras, ask the people to accept a change in their customs and allow the Untouchables into temples?

Friends told him at that time, with the same degree of smartness as now, that he was being hasty. Nevertheless, temple entry was now largely accepted as good.

During the Khilafat agitation also, people suffered a great deal in a matter which perhaps did not concern us at all. Yet it was the beginning of the strength of Mussalmans in this country.

If any section of our people become strong, it was a matter of congratulation.

If to-day his proposal added strength to Muslims and to their consciousness and political organisation, it was no matter for sorrow or regret. Let us make one another as strong as possible: let us set the example in making the other community stronger and it might make us stronger too.

INACTION WON'T DO

Mr. Rajagopalachariar went on to emphasise that this was not the time for masterly inaction: if it was, he would not have been in a hurry to bring up his resolutions.

"Let us dare in this matter" he pleaded.

"Let us give to Mussalman what they have been asking. It is mere shadow. They will themselves say they do not want it, if you do not keep it in your pocket but throw it on the table."

A Voice: Do all Mussalmans want it or is it only the Muslim League?

Mr. Rajagopalachariar said the distinction had often been drawn and was well-known. The reply to it was also well-known. The difficulty had been to dislodge the Muslim League from its position of control and influence with large masses of Muslims.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar replying to the interruption challenged Pandit Nehru to produce results. Let him produce a settlement of the communal problem and then he (Mr. Rajagopalachariar) would go down on his knees before him. The Muslim League had to be faced boldly.

The Mussalmans said that they must understand that their future was safe. It was no use arguing and telling the Muslims that Pakistan was not good for them.

"Suppose you wanted to catch the train and when you start from your house, your child wants to sit in the front seat. It is no use arguing with him and telling him that that seat had been promised to a friend. You will be quite all right in your reasoning, but you will lose the train (laughter).

If you are wise, you will let the child sit in the front seat and go and catch the train."

"My proposition", Mr. Rajagopalachariar went on, "is to tell the Mussalmans: 'we are not going to coerce you.' If it was made clear that Muslims were entitled to self-determination and to the form of Government they wanted in predominantly Muslim areas, there was a basis for approach.

The Congress, he said, should ask the League to meet it and thrash the matter out and come to a settlement.

BEARDING THE GHOST

Could we afford to have a divided people in this country, Mr Rajagopalachariar asked.

He proceeded to quote from the Delhi resolution and from Mahatma Gandhi's article in April to support his claim that he was making no new concession.

The Delhi resolution said that the Working Committee could not think in terms of compelling people in a territorial unit to remain in the Indian Union against their declared and established will.

Mahatma Gandhi had declared that if the vast majority of Muslims regarded themselves as a separate nation, no power on earth could compel them to think otherwise.

"The ghost of Pakistan is not going to kill you", said Mr. Rajagopalachariar.

"The people of the Punjab were living in an area predominantly Muslim and they were still alive and kicking.

"Friends of the Punjab", he added, "Pakistan is only a ghost and I want to hold it by the beard and face it" (laughter).

He was cordially cheered at the conclusion of his speech.

"Dead Sea Fruit"

Mr. K. Santhanam seconding the resolution moved by Mr. Rajagopalachari vigorously attacked the atitude of mind exemplified by the declaration that the Congress was not responsible for the present helpless state of the country. It was not enough he declared to apportion moral responsibility: what was wanted was to save the people from difficult situations whoever might be responsible for those situations. If we could do nothing beyond assigning responsibility, what were we here for?

Case Of Bombay And Madras

By conceding the right of self-determination, the Congress would make the Muslims think and decide for themselves. It was the right to decide for themselves that would educate them. After the Madras resolution was passed, he pointed out that Muslims in Madras had begun to think. They were beginning to say that Pakistan might be good for Mussalmans in the Punjab or Bengal but would not solve any problem for Musalmans in Bombay and Madras. "You give it to them and they will realise it is dead sea fruit and will not help the Mussalmans. If you deny it, you deny them the process of education and the prospect of unity."

Jagat Narain's Resolution

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal moving his resolution said that it might be well felt that if Mr. Rajagopalachariar's resolution falls, then there is no need for this resolution of mine to be moved. But that is not so. I want the A.I.C.C. to give a clear and unequivocal declaration against the disintegration of India. Mr. Rajagopalachariar's resolution coming from his subtle and powerful brain is all the more dangerous. His resolution seems to be based on two premises—firstly, mentality of utter defeatism, and secondly, wishful thinking. He has come to wrong conclusions from wrong premises.

It is surprising that a seasoned politician like Mr. Rajagopalachariar should, even after the Cripps Mission indulge in the delusion of a National Government. Territorial disintegration would not only be unacceptable to Sikhs and Punjab Hindus alone, but it would harm both Hindus and Muslims generally. Even two years ago, if any politician had advocated a disintegration of the country like Pakistan, he would have been the laughing stock of the world. A proposal like this would not be acceptable to nationalist Mussalmans either. It may be acceptable to those, who at the instigation of Mr. Amery and Sir Stafford Cripps mean to accentuate communal differences.

I appeal to the members of the A.I.C.C. to give here—right now—their firm, clear and unequivocal mandate against the disintegration of our country and against Pakistan.

Prakasam Supports It

Mr. T. Prakasam supporting Mr. Jagat Narain Lal's resolution declared "this proposal for Pakistan is something that cannot be tolerated. We must put a stop to it. I am thoroughly convinced that Hindus, Muslims and Christians are not strangers. We know how these communities were evolved. I am confident now that if we put our hand to this business, we can make up the differences and remove the idea of Pakistan."

Mr. Rajagopalachariar's proposition, said Mr Prakasam, did not represent the opinion of the Madras Presidency. There was no notice of the meeting at which the resolution was passed, he declared, no agenda was circulated, the resolutions were not in hands of members before they met. They were sprung upon them at the meeting, while some newspapers had written leading articles before the resolutions were published.

Rajen Babu's Opposition

Dr. Rajendra Prasad opposed Mr. Rajagopalachariar's resolution. He said: "We are not here today to churn the ocean as Rajaji has suggested. We don't even know which side are the gods and which side the demons. We are not even sure what will come out of the churning—poison or nectar. So far we have had poison only as our lot. How long can we go on swallowing the poison? Have we the strength for it? Mythological

(Continued On Page 14)

Allies Abandon Mandalay?

Defence Useless After Loss Of Lashio

JAPS PUSH UP BURMA ROAD TO HSENWI

LONDON, May 2.

According to the Tokyo radio Japanese forces occupied Mandalay on Friday evening.

The radio announcement says that Mandalay, the former Capital of Burma, has fallen to their arms.

There is at present no confirmation of this claim from any British or Chinese source. It was, however, clear from the latest news that the Allied hold on Mandalay was seriously threatened

NO USE DEFENDING MANDALAY

Although the Japanese claim to have occupied Mandalay is not yet confirmed in London, it was stated in authoritative circles today that with Lashio already in enemy hands it would not be worth while suffering great losses to defend Mandalay.

Jap Forces Push Up Burma Road

The Japanese force reported to have pushed up the Burma Road as far as Hsenwi, which is a fort about 25 miles north of Lashio, is apparently only a small one. By going so far ahead they are running the risk of having their communications cut.

It is not possible to say how great the risk is as it is not known in London whether the Chinese are sufficiently strong either geographically or numerically to stage an attack in this area and sever Japanese communications.

CHINESE HOLD TAUNGGYI

According to information in London the Chinese are still holding Taunggyi, but if they are there in force, the Japanese are liable to be cut off.

In their northward push the Japanese lines of supply become more vital and more difficult. While Japanese soldiers may be able to live on the country by taking provisions from the inhabitants, their mechanised forces depend on fuel supplies being brought up, hence the importance of keeping the communication lines open.

Bridges At Mandalay Blown Up

NEW DELHI.—A Burma "communique" says: The situation on the Irrawaddy front remains unchanged.

In Monywa there has been fighting in and around the town.

On the Mandalay front all British troops are being withdrawn from positions north of the Irrawaddy.

The road and rail bridges across the Myitnge River have been successfully blown. Two spans of the famous Ava Bridge were also successfully demolished.

No report has been received from the Chinese on the Shan States' front and the situation remains obscure. It has however been reported that the Japanese have entered Lashio.

During the past few days the Japanese have carried out a systematic and indiscriminate bombing of towns in Central Burma.

In all cases the military damage incurred has been negligible but the civil losses have been necessarily severe owing to the firing of the towns as a result of the bombing.

Scorched Earth Tactics

MAYMYO: British scorched earth tactics, as drastic as those practised in Russia, culminated in the complete demolition of the Yennanchung oilfields in West Central Burma, wires "Associated Press" special correspondent.

For hundreds of years Yennanchung (which means smelling water creek) has been famed throughout Burma as a source of oil, but only during the past fifty years has the exploitation of this oilfield and a number of smaller ones in the same area been taken in hand on modern lines.

Except for Trinidad, the Burma oilfields were the most productive in Empire territory yielding one million tons annually. Their loss is naturally a blow and the value of the oilfields is largely null f by the loss of Rangoon. The production in any case is very small compared with the huge resources available elsewhere to the Allies.

PLANNED DESTRUCTION.

For months past experts have been perfecting plans for the demolition which proceeded in stages and was not as spectacular as some might have expected although reserve tanks of fuel which were set on fire sent up a huge mass of smoke and flames to the sky which was visible for many miles around. Wells and machinery were effectively rendered useless by technical means and the Japanese will be unable to use them. Only vast quantities of new equipment and machinery handled by experts could restore the production of the Irrawaddy oilfields and it is doubtful if the Japanese are able to supply either

JAP PLANES OVER TOWNSVILLE

SYDNEY, May 2.

"During the past 72 hours Japanese reconnaissance planes have appeared over Townsville flying at extreme height apparently photographing the area", says a report from an advanced Allied base to-day.

MELBOURNE: An Allied 'communique' says that two unidentified military planes flew over Townsville (Queensland) at extreme elevation on Friday morning. Interception was attempted unsuccessfully.

An official statement adds that anti-aircraft batteries fired for a short time at the enemy.

This is the first time enemy planes have been reported over any part of the thickly populated east coast of Australia.

Raid On Gasmata

The Allied 'communique' says:

NEW BRITAIN; GASMATA—Our Air Force successfully bombed aerodrome installations.

NEW GUINEA; MORESBY:—The enemy raided with five fighters. Our patrols destroyed one. An Allied reconnaissance plane was attacked by seven enemy fighters and shot down one and probably damaged another.

PHILIPPINES; CORREGIDOR: Intensive air artillery bombardment of the fortified island continues.

CEBU:—No change.

MINDANAO:—There were enemy attempts to cross the Rio Greede at Columbaza and Cotabato."

SALT LAKE CITY:—Eighteen died in the flaming wreckage of an United air liner which crashed against a mountainside in sight of the City airport.

American Navy Casualties

WASHINGTON:—The total casualties in the United States naval forces from December 7 to April 15 inclusive numbered 6,393, the Navy department announced to-day. This includes 2,991 dead, 2,495 missing and 907 wounded.

U. S. Troops In The Middle East

CAIRO, May 2.

The presence in the Middle East of United States service troops, was disclosed by Major General Russel Maxwell, chief of the United States, North African Military mission at a Press Conference on Saturday.—Reuter.

German Plane 'Scuttled'

LISBON, May 2.

A foure-engined German plane made a forced landing at Esponzende in North Portugal. The crew after burning the plane were taken care of by the local authorities.

MAY DAY GIFT FOR WORKERS

People's Theatre Assn. Stage Brilliant Programme

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, was 'en fete' last night when the Indian People's Theatre Association put on there maiden attempt, to a house packed with a highly appreciative audience. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central) presided. A truly cosmopolitan audience, including 600 mill-workers who were specially invited through their Trade Unions, was present.

The programme consisted of two playlets and some topical songs. The South Bombay Students Union staged a Hindustani version of some scenes from "Poor China," depicting Japanese barbarism in China.

Mr. B. Deshpande sang the Prisoner's Song and cast a spell over the entire audience.

The main item of the day, however, was the play "Dada" written by T. K. Sarmalkar, who incidentally happens to be a worker himself.

It dealt with the life of the working class, centering round a drink-addict jobber, his long suffering wife, a Labour leader and other mill-workers. The well portrayed characters were vividly brought to life by the almost prefessional —and at that of the best variety —acting of Miss Kamal Wagle as the wife and Bhal Marathe as the drunkard husband.

The sharp and wilty dialogue evoked almost continuous supples of laughter from the audience.

Mr. N. M. Joshi in his presidential address congratulated the Indian People's Theatre Association on this successful beginning of an attempt to enable the medium of drama being used as an essential accessory in the development of a people's culture.

On behalf of the People's Theatre Association Messrs. Sakrekar and Abbas explained the objects of the Association.

Everyone present roundly applauded the show and the unanimous opinion of the House seemed to be that Indian People's Theatre Association could not have made a better beginning, nor could the workers among the audience have hoped for a better 'May Day' gift.

30 Jap Bombers Smashed In Surprise Swoop

AUDACIOUS ACHIEVEMENT OF TWO ALLIED AIRMEN

SYDNEY, May 2.

Thirty Japanese bombers, warming up before taking off for a raid, were surprised and destroyed in a sharp blitz on the Japanese-occupied aerodrome at Lae, says a report from an Allied advanced base. The job was done by just two Allied bombers which arrived over the aerodrome at 6-30 in the morning. The pilots swooped down almost tree-level before releasing their bombs and incendiaries and opening up with cannon and machine-gun fire.

The Japanese planes which were heavily laden with bombs for the raid which never took place were soon set on fire and blown skyhigh. Four Japanese "0" fighters took to air to wreck punishment upon the daring raiders, but by then the Allied airmen had disappeared into a cloud bank and were on their way home.—Reuter.

1,350 JAPANESE KILLED

Repulsed North Of Hsenwi With Heavy Casualties

CHUNGKING, May 2.

It is officially stated that the Japanese to the north of Hsenwi were repulsed with heavy casualties.

As many as 1,350 Japanese were killed, six tanks were destroyed and hundreds of rifles were captured in the Taunggyi battle where the Chinese are attacking the Japanese rear.—Reuter.

Japanese Forces Encircled

CHUNGKING, May 2.

According to Field dispatches received in Chungking the main body of the Japanese forces, engaged in a north-westward drive from Singyang, has been encircled by the Chinese to the north of the town. Other Japanese units hard pressed by Chinese frontal attacks at Minokiang and by flanking assaults at Chengchi have been forced to retreat in two columns in a southernly direction. The Chinese have extensively destroyed the highways and bridges around Singyang thus cutting the invaders way of retreat.

JAP AIR RAIDS

Japanese air-raids have been reported over the towns of Kian Sinkan and Shangyu in the Kiangsi province and over a number of towns in the Shensi province.—A. P.

CATCH-PHRASES SOLVE NO PROBLEMS

Jawahar Answers Critics Of War Resolution

Patwardhan On Defence Plan To Resist Aggression

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

The A. I. C. C. to-day after four hours' discussion passed by an overwhelming majority the main resolution of the session which, it is understood, incorporates several ideas suggested by Mahatma Gandhi and to which the Working Committee had devoted five sittings. Before the final draft was ready, the Working Committee, it is learned had passed through a crisis which threatened the break-away of four members.

INDIA AND WAR

Speaking in support of the war resolution at the A. I. C. C. on Friday Pandit Nehru said that perhaps the wording of the resolution could be improved. But he said what mattered was the principle behind the resolution. There was no use indulging in catch-words and catch-phrases—like Fascism, Communism and Imperialism. Mere catch-phrases would solve no problems. "We have to bear in mind the awful aspect of the world picture. We have to consider the picture as a whole", continued Pandit Nehru.

People sometimes may imagine that I wander away in internationalism a little too much, but we have to consider the picture in its entirety. If I wander, it is because the affairs of other nations are too much bound up with our own. It is not a simple question of India 'versus' England. We have in fact to decide our course and lay down a foreign policy for ourselves. There should be no sense in blinding ourselves, with our differences with Britain. We should not just for that matter like to antagonise the rest of the world We want one side to win, and Britain happens to be on that side.

FACE ALL AGGRESSION

"We also feel that the victory of the other side would prove disastrous", continued Pandit Nehru. "We have to strike a course between two sentiments. One side is our difference with Britain. On the other side some of us have the fear of the Japanese and of the consequences of an Axis victory. To think indifferently that the new aggressors would prove better for us or at least not worse would be wrong. Our aim would be to face all aggression. Passivity would be dangerous." Pandit Nehru concluding said "that he was proud of India and had a lot of national self-respect. We should so act that our strength and National dignity are enhanced." Pandit Nehru pointed out that Russian defeat would be a great disaster not only for India but for everybody.

SUPERIORITY OF NON-VIOLENCE

Mr. T. Prakasam supporting the resolution said he was glad it had been brought now although we had strayed away for sometime for the principles embodied in it. During the last three months, we had gone through great anxiety in the country, and he was glad that the President and Pandit Nehru and other friends and colleagues rejected the Cripps' proposals. He was glad that they made clear to Sir Stafford Cripps that various parties or groups who would form the National Government should be free to carry on the administration without being controlled either by the Viceroy here or by the Cabinet in Britain. He had given notice of a resolution, he said and he would have preferred that being passed but the resolution before the House was an official one which closed with the clear statement that non-violent non-co-operation was the only remedy. We had demonstrated the superiority of non-violence to violence.

By sticking to that programme, and without looking either to Mr. Roosevelt or to Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek we must develop our own strength to establish independence. The constructive programme placed in the forefront by the resolution, he said, "would, by creating self-sufficiency, lay the foundation of future independence and when that was established no country would come to exploit us"

NOT A PEOPLE'S WAR

Mr. Achut Patwardhan supporting the resolution dealt with certain aspects of it which he thought had not been sufficiently appreciated. We have been forced to the conclusion, he said, that by no strength of imagination could this war be called a people's war. It was purely and simply an imperialist war between Fascist powers. It was not a people's war about which a great deal had been said by some speakers.

So far as the Socialist Party was concerned, proceeded Mr Patwardhan, it has been made clear in the resolution that hereafter we could not entertain proposals which did not offer complete power and we could not work within the framework of Imperialism. In that respect it was an advance on previous resolutions.

He made it clear that he did not support every sentence in the resolution, but he urged that this was not the time to press details. He could have moved a couple of amendments, but he felt it would have side-tracked the issues. Referring to the bringing of American soldiers into India he asked, if America thought that the defence of India was vital, was it not necessary that we should warn the Americans that the British Government's defence measures against the invader had no chance if the Government continued to be imperialist

IF JAPANESE COME

He urged that non-violent non-co-operation was not possible and pointed out that in case Japan invaded India there would be large areas in the country which might be more or less left to its own devices where the British Government might not operate and Japan might not reach. We should like the Congress to consider such areas a challenge to itself and meet the situation in them by comprehensive planning.

Surprise had been expressed that the Congress after having extended its moral sympathies to nations which were victims of Fascist aggression should desire to keep out of the war. The idea, he said, was not fantastic at all. What was of practical importance was aggression by Japan. The resolution indicated the line which we must adopt to meet that aggression. It offered a direction and if its amplifications were explored a little further, he was sure, it would be possible to chalk out a concrete programme to be worked out at present.

WHAT PEOPLE FORGET

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant replying to the debate on the resolution said that no doubt several amendments had been moved, but the significant fact was that no one had spoken against the resolution. He said that the amendments appeared to have been the result of some misunderstanding. He emphasised that the present resolution meant no change in policy from the old Ramgarh stand. What had happened was that the present resolution had taken notice of the latest developments in the war situation. "People in their bitterness against Britain forget", continued Pandit Pant, "that we have to resist aggression even if the authority is not in our hands. Our efforts in this direction can naturally be only limited when we have not got our independence, but we have our own weapons and we will resist aggression with non-violent non-co-operation."

Pandit Pant dealt with each amendment separately. Dealing especially with the amendment regarding scorched earth policy, Pandit Pant said that the question was a difficult one and the Working Committee had it under their consideration.

Five amendments were withdrawn and one was not pressed. Only the two amendments moved by Mr. Sajjad Zaheer and Dr. K. M. Ashraf were pressed to division and were lost with overwhelming majorities, only four members voting for the amendments in each case. The main resolution with the amendment suggested by Pandit Nehru was then put to vote and was carried with an overwhelming majority, only the same four members voting against it.

Thereafter the President announced that the House would reassemble to-morrow morning to consider the Madras Legislature Party's resolutions

A Point Of Order

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta on a point of order referred to the declaration in the resolution just passed after four hours discussion that it was impossible for the Congress to consider any schemes or proposals which retained even in a partial measure British control and authority in India. After having made that declaration it was self-contradictory, he contended, to consider any resolution which laid down that it was not practicable to organise an effective defence, independently and un-co-ordinated with the defence measures of the Government. Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, therefore, wanted a ruling from the chair whether the two Madras resolutions were in order

The President said he also had felt that there were technical grounds for holding that the Madras resolutions were out of order. Firstly, they militated against the policy of the Congress, and secondly the requisite seven days' notice had not been given. The President also felt that on merits the resolutions were inopportune. But he had allowed them to be placed on the agenda because he had certain observations to make on them. He would now ask Mr. Rajagopalachariar to speak on the point of order.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar referred to the sentence in the resolution just passed expressing the conviction that India would attain her freedom through her own strength and would retain it likewise. In the light of that sentence he said his resolution was more in order For it was through our own strength, part of which depended on unity and agreement among the various people, that we hoped to attain freedom. We must increase that strength, and that was what his resolution sought to do.

The schemes or proposals, to which to-day's A.I.C.C. resolution alluded were constitutional proposals, while his resolution related to better and more efficient defence of India and if there was a conflict at all it could have been got over by treating his resolution as an amendment. The A.I.C.C. resolution he declared had not put a ban on any proposal being considered—as distinct from being accepted—and his proposition, he repeated was with reference to the defence and might be carried out to-day It was necessary that we should do something and that something led to the conclusion of an arrangement with the Muslim League If the A.I.C.C. resolution were to bar an approach to the Muslim League he would say that it was a most dangerous resolution. It would be a totally different resolution from what the House thought it had passed

The President held the resolution in order and said that they would be taken up to-morrow morning.

The House adjourned till to-morrow morning.—A. P.

U. S. Recognises De Gaulle

Will Leave Frenchmen Everywhere To Choose Their Govt. When Victory Is Won

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The United States Government will continue its aid to and territorial recognition of the de Gaulle National Committee as a symbol of French military resistance against the Axis.

It will not, however, go further, an authoritative source disclosed on Friday.

This source made clear that the United States at present prefers to allow Frenchmen everywhere to choose their own Government when victory is won.

General De Gaulle's recent speeches, it is stated, appear to indicate the tendency to centre French resistance round himself as the central figure with the National Committee he has nominated acting as a registering body not consulted on shaping the policy of the movement.

Admiral Museilier's "resignation" is regarded here as proof that no political view other than that of General De Gaulle is welcomed.

The United States Government feel, it is added, that no one outside should at this juncture be supported as a political figure to be later imposed on the French people.

These views, it is believed, were expressed this morning to M. Tixier, the Free French delegate to Washington, during his interview with Mr. Cordell Hull at the State Department.

PROBLEM OF SUPPLY TO CHINA

With the loss of Lashio all possible alternatives to the Burma Road are being explored says Reuter's correspondent.

The speediest way to help China is now considered by many experts here to be by large scale aerial transport. Were Siberia available as a base land planes could fly from there to Chungking.

Another route could run from Seattle to Alaska, thence to Kamchatka in Central Siberia and over Mangolia. Supplies could be flown from Allied bases in Iran and Iraq such as Basra though flying conditions are most difficult over the mountains of Tibet

A safe long range approach would be by way of the shoulder of Africa across the Continent to Red Sea bases. From these it would be only a 2,000 mile journey to Bombay and another 2,300 miles to Chungking.

FINE RESPONSE TO PRICE CEILINGS

Public response to the sweeping price ceilings has been 'very fine', declared Mr. Henderson, Chairman of the Office of Production Administration, after a lengthy conference with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Henderson said that when ceilings were first announced many people complained that they would be ruined but today's press reflected general acceptance idea that prices are going to be held down to the March levels.

Trade was beginning to make the necessary internal adjustments, Mr. Henderson added, showing complete co-operation with the Government programme. —Reuter.

Stalin's Reply To Hitler

A Week Of War

By N. G. Jog

MAY, 1.

The Order Of The Day issued by Stalin on May Day and the address delivered by Hitler before the Reichstag a few days earlier provide a topical study in contrast. A critical perusal of those two speeches sheds considerable light on the problems that face Russia and Germany at present and provide valuable pointers to the future.

Ever since the establishment of the Soviet State, the first of May has been celebrated as a national day in Russia. It has served as an occasion of stock-taking and of a dedication anew to the Revolution. The parade of the fighting forces of the U.S.S.R. in the Red Square of Moscow and the concluding address of M. Stalin provide the highlights of the celebrations, the latter providing an event of international significance.

Much water has flown down the Don and the Danube during the last twelve months and those who remember the barbs and gibes in M. Molotov's May Day speeches of 1940 and 1941 will naturally be struck by the whirligig of time. There was not a prophet who could have anticipated a year ago the treacherous blow which was to fall on the Soviet within a short time, nor one who could have confidently foretold the epic resistance and amazing resilience of the Soviet. It has been a fateful year in the annals of the U.S.S.R.

Stalin's Calm Confidence

Stalin's Order Of The Day breathes the calm confidence which is characteristic of the man. He is conscious of having survived the greatest ordeal that could ever face a young state and though he does not underrate the power of the enemy, he can now view the future with faith and equanimity. In spite of the great losses endured, "our country," observed M. Stalin, has undoubtedly grown stronger than it was before the war. Not only the friends but the enemies of the U.S.S.R. have to admit that our country is more united behind its Government than ever before."

On the other hand, the war has brought to the German people great disillusionment. Fascist Germany and her army is undoubtedly weaker now than ten months ago. Millions of people have been sacrificed and millions are suffering from hunger and poverty. The German people are becoming more and more conscious of the defeat of Germany.

This summing-up of the present war situation is as justified as is his scathing condemnation of the Hitler gang. Stalin exposed the pretensions of the Fascist leaders who are merely "hyenas of the German bankers" and pooh-poohed their claims of being the defenders of European culture. Perhaps more significant than those diatribes, however, was the tribute paid by Stalin to Great Britain and the U. S. A., who hold the first place among freedom-loving nations and "with whom we are linked by ties of friendship and solidarity and who give our country ever greater war assistance." This triple entente is the finest augury of post-war reconstruction of the world and engenders a hope that the blunders of Versailles will not be repeated.

As if to justify the trust reposed in it by its chief, the Red Army has registered a number of minor succeses all along the eastern front on the eve of the May Day. On a sector of the central front the enemy was rolling westwards with heavy losses, according to the Red Star, while the German radio itself admits that a Soviet force has reached the main German lines somewhere north of the Kerch peninsula.

Catastrophic Declaration

While the Russian people thus "have their heads up in the air" in the happy phrase of Admiral Standley, the U. S. Envoy to Russia, an altogether different picture greets one in Germany. Nor was Hitler's oration before a hastily-gathered meeting of the Reichstag calculated to offset the apathy and relieve the gloom of the German people. Hitler spoke like a man who was on the defensive and though his oration was full of the usual self-adulation, he seemed to be anxious to justify himself before the nation.

Gone moreover is his complacence and cocksureness. He no longer promises an early victory for German arms; on the contrary his assurance that in the next winter German equipment would be better prepared conveyed the tacit admission that the war would drag on for a pretty long time to come. The long-suffering armies on the Russian front could not be given leave—either because of the grievous losses suffered or because he did not want the disillusioned soldiers to go home and further depress the morale of the nation.

Damning as all those to the myth of Nazi invincibility, the demand made by the omnipotent Fuehrer for more powers is nothing short of a catastrophic declaration, as noted by Dr. Benes. One cannot conceive of a mortal being having a more absolute sway over his people than Hitler and when such a person makes a pleading of this nature, one can only conclude that something is very seriously wrong in Germany.

Another Purge Soon?

The speech provides a clear indication that another bloody purge like the one which marked the advent of Nazi power is in the offing. It may be a weeding out of the National Socialist Party itself or it may be intended for the ranks of the German junkers and generals. What is of the utmost significance, however, is the fact that Hitler now feels the necessity of arming himself in advance with the sanction of the Reichstag, while in the earlier blood-bath he had the superb effrontery of observing that the conscience of the Reich was concentrated within his own person on that particular day—or words to this effect.

The Reichstag performance thus affords evidence of the fact that Hitler is no longer confident either of himself or of the backing of the people. No wonder then that he has been obliged to postpone the Spring offensive abroad while he is consolidating his home front. The latest forecasts place the opening of the offensive for the middle of this month and they cannot be far wrong. Nor would it be necessarily confined to the eastern front, though by sheer force of circumstances Hitler will be compelled to concentrate his striking power against the Soviet. He cannot now get out of the hug of the Russian bear even if he so desires.

R. A. F.'s Export Trade

Then there is the ever-widening sweep of the R. A. F., which has virtually opened a second front in the west. Something more must be done about it than reprisal raids on Bath, York or other places marked with three stars in Baedeker. Whatever might be the strength of the Luftwaffe at present—Allied opinion believes that there is a dimunition as much in the quantity of planes as in the quality of the pilots—it cannot be sufficiently strong to fight on three fronts simultaneously, that is to say in Russia, in Western Europe and in Libya.

Absolute air supremacy has been the fundamental prerequisite of every German success so far and unless Hitler is confident of establishing such a supremacy in any particular front, he is not likely to stake his reputation and future by striking a precipitate blow. Meanwhile the R. A. F. must unfailingly deliver its deadly "export trade" to Germany and German-occupied territories.

Already it is reported that more than a million men have been occupied in the passive defence of Germany, apart from a large number of fighter squadrons. The more the weight and the wider the range of the R. A. F. attacks, the lesser is the danger of another blitzkrieg either in Russia or the Middle and Near East.

While Hitler's head is thus full of aches, General Tojo seems to be assessing the situation on the various farflung fronts and postponing his own spring offensive so as to synchronise it with his partner's. Last week, however, saw a sudden and inexplicable deterioration in the situation in Burma and a lively flare-up on the Australian front.

Grave Turn In Burma

The evacuation of Lashio by the Chinese forces is certainly a grave turn—the graver because of its suddenness. The rapid and apparently unchecked march of the Japanese forces to Lashio puts an altogether new complexion on this front and makes the problem of Anglo-Chinese co-operation in Burma more diffcult. One of the major aims of Japanese strategy has been to cut the Chinese from contact with their Allies. It is not known at the time of writing to what position the Chinese garrison in Lashio has retired but it is desperately necessary that Anglo-Chinese contact should be maintained at whatever cost.

The threat of an overland invasion of India gains a new edge in view of those Japanese successes. The Jap forces are yet far away from the Indo-Burmese frontier, and the monsoon which breaks there by the middle of May will naturally help the defence. One must be on guard against taking too complacent a view of the situation, however, and obviously the best way of saving India from invasion is to hold as much of Burma as is yet possible.

Vocational Training For Indian Youth

Applications Invited For Apprenticeship Under Govt. Scheme

The Director of Information, Bombay, in a statement writes:—

In recent years the problem of unemployment among the educated middle classes has become acute and attempts to find a solution have been made in some Provinces in India.

In Bombay Province, in the absence of facilities for vocational training, many boys in secondary schools who might enter industrial occupations, study for the Matriculation examination, join the University, and then find at the end of an expensive course of studies that they are unable to obtain suitable employment.

The Government of Bombay who had been considering in consultation with their officers the question of a remedy for this unsatisfactory condition, sanctioned, at the end of 1936, an apprentice scheme prepared by the Director of Industries as a beginning in their general scheme for providing suitable vocational training for relieving unemployment among the better educated classes.

This apprentice schme comprises the acceptance by a number of industrial establishments in the City of Bombay and Ahmedabad, of boys whose education has progressed to about the 7th English Standard, for training for a period of three to five years, according to the nature of the course of apprenticeship

The essential part of the scheme is that these boys are bound by the terms of an agreement to attend technical classes in the evening during the whole period of their training. Under this arrangement their practical and theoretical training are carried on simultaneously

NOW IN ITS SIXTH YEAR

This scheme was given effect to in June, 1937-38, and has now been in continuous operation since that date as a result of which a large number of boys has been enabled to be trained in various skilled industrial occupations. There is no doubt but that those who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses of apprenticeship under the scheme have either been absorbed in existing industries or have found remunerative employment elsewhere.

The apprentice scheme is now in its sixth year and the Director of Industries has issued a notice in various newspapers invitings applications from intending candidates for admission to the scheme. As a rule, the selected boys are paid about Rs. 15 a month as wages at the commencement by the industrial firms to which they are apprenticed. Candidates for admission to the scheme should be between the age of 16 and 20, should have completed the pre-matriculation class, should be of robust physique and not afraid of hard manual labour.

Intending candidates should apply to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay for a copy of the general prospectus of the scheme in which the full details of the scheme are given and the prescribed form of applications. The last date for receiving applications this year is Friday, May 22.

SOLIDARITY WITH WORLD WORKERS

Calcutta Labour Rally: Greetings To Soviet

CALCUTTA, May. 1.

A resolution extending fraternal greetings on the occasion of "May Day" to the workers of the world and the oppressed peoples in general, and to the Soviet Union in particular, and pledging complete solidarity with them in the common fight against the forces of Fascism, was adopted at a central rally of workers and citizens held this afternoon, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, presided.

The resolution urged the Government to extend to the anti-Fascist forces all facilities for arming and training themselves for guerilla warfare.

The Government was also urged by another resolution to establish advisory committees for various industries for consultation in matters affecting the interests of the working class.—United Press.

FIRST INDIAN TO REACH MANASAROVAR

Swami Pranavanand Preparing To Make Another Trip

CALCUTTA May 1.

In order to put the region of Manasarovar and Kailash in Tibet, which is at a height of 15,000 feet above the sea level under the microscope the scientist, a Hindu Sanyasin is attempting to climb the height this year. He has so far gone up 14 times to the shores of the Lake Manasarovar and 12 times to Kailash.

Rev Swamy Pranavananda of the Holy Kailash and Manasarovar who is now in Calcutta making arrangements for his trip is the first Indian to have stayed in one of the eight monasteries on the shores of the Manasarovar for one full year during the winter of which he had to experience cold as low as 50.5 degrees Farenheit below the freezing point. This was in the year 1936-37 when he studied the melting and freezing of the lakes.

It may be recalled that as a result of his varied explorations and geographical researches, Swamy Pranavananda exploded the findings of Dr. E. Uven Hedin the great Swedish explorer regarding the sources of the four great rivers namely the Brahmaputra, the Indus, the Sutlej and the Karnali. His findings have been accepted by the Royal Geographical Society, London and the Survey of India office.—A.P.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The War Production Board Chief Mr. Nelson has announced the appointment of Mr. Wendell Lund as successor to Mr. Sydney Hillman, former Chief of the Labour Division of the War Production Board.—Reuter.

Silhouette Competition Result

ALL CORRECT ENTRIES—EACH GETS Rs. 187-8-0

There were (8) Eight All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitor gets (Rs. 187-8-0) Rupees One Hundred and Eighty-seven and Annas Eight only.

Bachamai N. Mistry,
7-D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road Bombay.

M. M. Patell,
Radha Building,
Panwala Street,
New Charni Road, Bombay.

R. M. Kanabar,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

M. Manji,
Ladha Ebrahim House,
Nishanpada, Bombay.

Vidha Nagjibhoy Patel,
Kanji Goculdas Building,
4th Floor, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

Chandrakant Nagjibhoy
Kanji Goculdas Building,
4th Floor Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

KARACHI

Yusufali Noorbhoy Antaria,
Quettawala Building,
Napier Road Karachi City.

RAJULA KATHIAWAD

Ambalal Nanji,
Gujarati Taluka School,
Rajula City (Kathiawad).

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	3
B	12
C	1
D	11
E	10
F	5
G	9
H	8
I	17
J	15
K	16
L	14
M	18
N	2
O	13
P	7
Q	4
R	6

TWO ERRORS

There were seventy-two entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful Competitor gets (Rs. 6-15-0) Rupees Six and Annas Fifteen only.

Cartan Travass,
Dhun Mahal,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Zarina Rahim Alana,
The Corner,
Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

R. V. Kirkire
C/o L. K Chavan,
Jaymahal Palace,
Nepean Sea Road. Bombay.

K. R. Panikar,
C/o Ratan Singh,
Reservoir Bungalow,
Gibbs Road, Bombay.

K. P. Asha,
Ebrahim Building,
Wadia Street,
Tardeo, Bombay.

Bachamai N. Mistry,
7-D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road Bombay.

Bachamai N. Mistry,
7-D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road Bombay.

Bachamai N. Mistry,
7-D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road Bombay.

Bachamai N. Mistry,
7-D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road Bombay.

Bachamai N. Mistry,
7-D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road Bombay.

Bachamai N. Mistry,
7-D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road Bombay.

Bachamai N. Mistry,
7-D Billimoria Building,
Grant Road Bombay.

Bai Bachubai N. Mistry,
7-D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road Bombay.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road. Bombay.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

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Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road. Bombay.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Faram Dinshaw Kanga
Princess Building,
Princess Street, Bombay.

Mrs. Esmerald Velho,
508, Cheera Bazar, Bombay

Mrs Esmerald Velho,
508, Cheera Bazar, Bombay.

Radha,
C/o C. M. Nayagar Press,
61, Kitchen Garden Lane,
Bombay 2.

T. K. Jabbar,
C/o Jabbar Shop,
Mangaldas Road,
Bombay 2.

R. H. Nagarkar,
C/o Forward Studio,
Mangalwady. Girgaon, Bombay.

L. C. Sanghavi,
C/o Forward Studio,
Mangalwady. Girgaon. Bombay.

Hushain Amir
Esmail Building. Room No. 22,
Sutar Chawl,
New Cutlery Market. Bombay.

B. P. Bhoj,
Mandvi P O.,
Bombay 3.

Zubedabai Fazle-Hushain Pothiwala,
House No. 96-98, Doctor Street,
Bombay 3.

Chandrashen
C/o Mavji Mulji
Bhandari Street
Bombay 3.

Haiderally K. Rangwala,
Jariwala Building,
Null Bazar Bombay.

Durlabhji Jivraj,
Nawab House, 2nd Floor,
107 Janjikar Street
Bombay 3.

A. A. Patni,
56, Doctor Street,
Null Bazar, Bombay.

A. A. Patni,
56, Doctor Street,
Null Bazar, Bombay.

A. A. Patni,
56, Doctor Street,
Null Bazar, Bombay.

M. Rahimbhoy,
92 Ripon Road
Bombay No. 11.

M. Rahimbhoy,
92. Ripon Road
Bombay No. 11.

M. Rahimbhoy,
92. Ripon Road
Bombay No. 11.

BOMBAY SUBURBS

Albert Agniar,
27. 'K' Villa
Thana.

AHMEDABAD

Miss T. D. Green,
Green Villa,
Mirjapur Road.

M. J. Viswasi,
Astodia Mill Compound.

AKOLA

Mohomed Umar,
C/o M. Mahomad Ahmed,
Foot-Wear Stores,
Tajnapeth.

ANANTAPUR

M. Subramanyam,
C/o M. Venkatanarasapa, Vaccinator,
3rd Road.

BARDOLI

Hargovandas Ranchhodas Bhavsar,
Parsi Gully.

BIJAPUR

T. N. Jadhav
C/o Spencer and Co. Ltd.

BHUJ CUTCH

Hasam Salemahomad Meman.

A. Karim Alimamad Meman.
Vokhra.

DHARMABAD

Rati Dinsawji Ankleshwaria
Dharmabad Factory.

GANDEVI

Kasiben Mohanlaj Gandhi,
Darji Gally, No 1288.

HYDERABAD (SIND)

Miss K. J. Makhijani,
Opposite Gur Sangadi. Hirabad.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

Velji Ashiwala,
C/o Bhanji Kanji,
Afjalganj Road.

HUBLI

B. David,
Retired Inspector of Police,
Hubli.

KARACHI

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria,
Quettawala Building,
Napier Road.

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria,
Quettawala Building
Napier Road

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria,
Quettawala Building
Napier Road

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria
Quettawala Building
Napier Road.

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria,
Quettawala Building
Napier Road.

F. B. Dadina,
20, Garden Road
Opposite Souter Police Lines.

F. B. Dadina,
20, Garden Road,
Opposite Souter Police Lines.

JUNAGAD (Kathiawar)

Meman G. H. A. Satediya,
Jail Road.

MAHESANA

Vinodray M Patel
C/o Manilal P. Patel,
Pilaji Ganj. Karkun Chawl.

MADRAS

Ahmadbhai G. Bhagat.
10. Sambhudas Street.

S. M. Sivanesan
Ratna-Villa,
Vepery

NASIK

Faramji P. Mody,
Bombay Agra Road.

Faramji P. Mody,
Bombay Agra Road.

POONA

J. V. Karkada,
Recruiting Office.

SIDHPUR

Husainabai Akbarali
C/o Mahomadali Hasanji Raja,
Nizam Pura.

VENGURLA

Kamat S. A.,
Post Office.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor is to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 11th May, 1942.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the abovementioned distribution of the prize money will be re-adjusted accordingly.

BOGUS "SADHUS" AND "FAKIRS"

Ramp Still Flourishes In City

Continuously preying on unsuspecting and easily-convinced members of the public there are in Bombay several criminals whose "modus operandi" is to dress themselves in the guise of "fakirs" and "sadhus" and deprive gullible members of the public of their possessions.

With the aid of accomplices who loudly extol their supposed virtues and claim to have benefited in various ways as a result of their "magic", these individuals pick their intended victims with care and generally obtain all the victim's valuables on the pretext that they are wanted for the proper perormnace of the "magic rites." Money is frequently obtained on the promise that it will be "doubled".

Having got possession of the valuables the "magician" sends the victim for flowers or sugar, etc., which are supposed to be necessary for the proper performance of the "magic rites."

Needless to say when the victim returns from his errand the only phenomenon suggestive of magic he is likely to witness is that evinced by the rapid and complete disappearance of the criminals and the valuables.

Persons who have been victimised by this ruse are frequently reluctant to report the matter to the authorities as they feel rather ashamed at having been so easily "taken-in", and it thought that the prevalence of this type of cheating is even greater than suggested by recorded statistics.

Wholehearted public co-operation is necessary to enable the police to stamp out this cheating "racket" and the police request any person who is approached by these pseudo-magicians to immediately hand them over to the nearest policeman intsead of allowing themselves to be swindled by the plausible stories told by these cheats.

LATE SIR ABDULLA HAROON

The Committee of the Memon Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to the family of the Late Sir Abdulla Haroon. The office of the Chamber and business of the members was closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the deceased.

"Managing Committee of Chamber express their profound regret at the sad death of Sir Abdulla Haroon and tender their heartfelt sympathies to the members of his family in their bereavement.—Abdul Karim Ismail:—President, Memon Chamber of Commerce.

Indurani in 'Zevar' coming shortly.

EUROPEAN FILM MADE IN INDIA!

The Story Behind Shantaram's "Knock Of Fate"

In recent years we have seen a number of English films about India—of course India only in terms of His Highnesses and elephants. But have you ever seen an Indian film about Europe?

Don't say no. For you "have" seen such a film quite recently.

This film is Mr. V. Shantaram's third release entitled "Knock of Fate," dealing with the origin and expansion of that well-known symbol of allied victory—"V". It gives panoramic view of what is happening in occupied Europe, and portrays the fears and hopes of a large bulk of humanity, now fatefully groaning under Nazi tryanny.

So India makes a European film, and the method is not that of mere assimilation from foreign propaganda films. The effort is doubly creditable if we only remember that the host of patriotic Belgians, have Czechs and liberty loving Frenchmen whom we see on the screen are not "borrowed" from an English film. Mr. Shantaram has made good use of the white refugees who are at present in India, and who have acted magnificently in this film. Excepting a few documentary scenes (of Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt, etc.) the whole of this film has been shot in India—yes even the Belgian pastures are Indian! The brave Czechs who chalk up "V." on the backs of Nazi soldiers are none else but the European refugees acting under Indian skies, and in an Indian studio.

This European film made in India is a masterpiece of direction—especially if we remember that here an Indian has endeavoured to portray an epic period of European history. This realistic treatment of western life offers a staggering contrast to Hollywoods' absurd conceptions about ourselves

K. M. A.

"STATION MASTER" TO BE RELEASED NEXT WEEK

Prakash Pictures' "Station Master", which will be released at the Minerva next Saturday, May 9, gives interesting glimpses into the life of those who toil hard from day to day for the safety and convenience of the thousands who travel by railway trains

The apparently dull routine of their lives is enlivened with the same social and domestic interests that form the motivating force for the general run of humanity. This aspect has been powerfully dramatised by Prakash Pictures in "Station Master", which has a story instinct with a human appeal, bordering at times on a strong emotional note.

The important roles have been played by a strong cast including Jagdish, Prem Adib, Ratnamala, Umakant, Ameerkarnataki. Jeevan, Gulab, Kaushalya and others.

"Station Master" has been directed by Mr C M Luhar, B.Sc., whose previous success "Darshan", enjoyed a good run in Bombay and elsewhere. The musical element is a special attraction in the hands of Mr. Naushadalli who has given some lilting song-hits that will soon be very popular.

"Station Master" will provide something new and different in the film fare of the city

"Dr. Jekyll And Mr. Hyde" At Aurora

Although produced twice before, here is one of these great stories that will always bear re-telling because they deal with those human nalities that never change Robert Louis Stevenson's famous classic "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is the current attraction at the Aurora, King's Circle.

30 French Officers Shot For Giraud's Escape

900 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED IN 2 DAYS

MOSCOW, May 2.

A special commission has arrived in Dresden from Berlin with full powers from Himmler to investigate on the spot the circumstances of General Giraud's escape and to punish those responsible, states the Moscow radio quoting reports from Stockholm.

Many arrests, especially of officers, have been made in the last three days in the camp for French War prisoners. Yesterday by orders from Berlin 30 French officers were shot on suspicion of having aided the General and for anti-German activity.

The midnight 'communique' states, "During May 1 nothing of importance took place at the front. On April 30, 38 German planes were destroyed. Our losses were nine planes. An enemy transport of 9,000 tons was sunk by our warships in the Barents Sea."

A supplement to the Soviet midnight 'communique' states that the Germans lost over 900 officers and men killed in two days fighting on some sectors of the Kalinin front in which Russian units destroyed several German guns, 25 machine-guns and five mortar batteries.

Three German tanks were put out of action and 24 block-houses destroyed together with their occupants. A German bomber was brought down by rifle and machine-gun fire.—Reuter.

The late Mr. Abdur Rashid Baazka, B.A., LL.B., who passed away in Bombay on the 26th ultimo following a serious accident sustained on the 22nd ult., belonged to a well known Arab family of Surat. His father, who died 10 years ago, was the Khateeb (head preacher) in the Jumma Masjid, Bombay. The deceased was educated first at the Anjuman-e-Islam High School and then at St. Xavier's College, from the latter of which he graduated in 1929 with second class Honours in History and Economics.

IDENTITY DISC SCHEME OF GOVT.

"Life Insurance For One Anna"

NEW DELHI, May 2.

"Life insurance for one anna" is the definition given to the Central Government's identity disc scheme.

The scheme for issue of identity discs for the civil population has been accepted by a number of provinces. The possession of a disc ensures compensation pensions for the dependents of air-raid victims.

The Government of India are manufacturing the discs centrally and distributing them in bulk to the Provincial Governments.

The discs will be made of rubber composition with red cellulose paint and bored with two holes. The diameter of a disc is about 1 1/4 inches.

Arrangements for the sale of the discs are being made by the Provincial Governments through agencies like post offices, police stations, sub-registry offices, large shops, railways, air raid wardens etc.

It is understood that the Bengal Government have requisitioned 30,00,000 discs, the Bombay Government 4,50,000 and Delhi 10,00,000 from the Central Government.

It is explained that it is a voluntary scheme introduced to obviate difficulties during air raids.

National Artistes' "Marvee" Or "Meri Dunya" Completed

Director Mazhar Khan has completed National Artistes' maiden picture "Marvee" or "Meri Dunya" which is now in the editing room.

The theme of the picture has its roots in the most famous and popular romance of the deserts of Sind known in the Sindhi literature by the name of Umar-Marvee. This pathetic romance is a every day talk in every house of Sind and hence the picture is expected to do extraordinary business in Sind.

British Workers' Greetings To Soviet Workers

LONDON, May 2

A message of greeting was sent to Soviet workers in state arms factories to-day, May Day, by more than 300,000 British workers in over 40 Ministry of Supply Ordnance factories.

"Together with you are dedicate ourselves in the determination to win the battle of production which will herald the final assault on tyranny", the message said.

Italy May Lead "Revolt" Against Germany

Growing Unrest In Balkan Countries Under Nazi Tyranny

LONDON, April 30.

In Italy and Hungary—probably Croatia, Slovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria too—there is the beginning of a movement against German domination, a feeling that has spread from the discontented masses to some of the "highups".

It is not a "revolt of the vassals"—Germany's grip on her "Allies" is too tight for that yet—but there is a weakening of faith in Nazi victory, declares W. N. Ewer in the "Daily Herald".

The Italian Chief of Staff, General Ugo Cavallero, and the Minister of Agriculture, Carlo Pareschi, met Count Banffy, the Hungarian Minister of War, in Budapest recently.

It is reported that they discussed the possibility of forming a "United Resistance Front" to oppose further German demands on Italy and Hungary for troops for the Russian war, labour for German factories, or supplies for German armies.

The Hungarians, according to these reports, suggested bringing Croatia and Slovakia and perhaps Bulgaria into the movement but not Rumania, for Hungarian feeling against Rumanians is too strong to permit of any thought of co-operation in anything. General Cavallero, who went from Budapest to Zagreb, is believed to have sounded the Croat Government.

So, if the next few months things go ill for the Germans unrest may develop rapidly with Italy at the core of the whole business.

AMBASSADOR LEAHY LEAVES VICHY

VICHY, May 2.

The United States Ambassador, Admiral Leahy, left Vichy on Friday night for the United States. —Reuter.

ALLEGED POISONING OF TEA

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 2

A sensational attempt of robbery, by a person, outside the Astodia Gate is reported before the City Police on one Marwadi family, it is alleged, by mixing some poisonous stuff into tea, which resulted in the death of one two-year old girl and 13 persons being affected and who were removed to hospital, (including five men four women and 4 children) in a precarious condition.

The attempt seems to have failed owing to the timely arrival of police and the arrest of the suspect. It is alleged the whole family turned delirious after drinking the tea and became unconscious.

As a further measure towards maintenance of security in the Province, the Sind Government has augmented the present armed police force and established a special police battalion 400 strong.

H. M. I. S. "PESHAWAR" LAUNCHED

Governor On Rapid Expansion Of R. I. Navy

A further stage in the expansion of the Royal Indian Navy was reached with the launching at an Indian port on Saturday, of H.M.I.S. "Peshawar", which is equipped for mine-sweeping, the hunting and destruction of submarines and other petrol duties.

During the past 12 months several other vessels of this class have been launched in India, and more are on the stocks. They are named after Indian States and important Indian towns, and are admirably suited for the part they will play in the defence of India. In addition, many larger and smaller vessels are under construction for the Royal Indian Navy, which since the war began has increased greatly in respect of both ships and personnel. This large-scale programme represents an outstanding development in Indian ship-building. Like others of her class, H.M.I.S. "Peshawar" has been built by a private firm.

Their Excellencies, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley were met on their arrival by the Commodore, Royal Indian Navy, Commodore A. R. Rathray, who presented the Chairman of the shipbuilding firm, Mr. W. L. A. Rad-

At the subsequent ceremony that followed the Commodore thanked Her Excellency for launching the ship and proposed the toast of the builders.

He said, "It gives me great pleasure to thank Lady Lumley for so kindly coming here to launch H.M.I.S. "Peshawar."

Other directors and the managers were also introduced to Their Excellencies.

Her Excellency then launched H.M.I.S. "Peshawar" by breaking a bottle of champagne on the port bow. Immediately afterwards the daughter of the Head Indian Foreman presented her with a bouquet.

RAPID EXPANSION OF R.I.N.

Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor of Bombay, in proposing the toast of the Royal Indian Navy, said that this vessel which formed a part of a programme for the rapid expansion of the Royal Indian Navy, would be the nucleus of defence bastions of the Indian coasts.

LADY LUMLEY'S SPEECH

Lady Lumley in her speech said:—

"It has been to me a proud privilege to launch His Majesty's Indian Ship "Peshawar".

Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Company have, for the past two and a half years, been wholly engaged on war work, and we can all unite in pride in the latest ship to be built in their yard. I am quite sure that, when the time of trial comes, the skill of the designers and the craftsmanship of the workers will more than justify our confidence.

The "Peshawar" is not a big ship by present-day standards, but, in modern naval warfare, the little ships have an essential and vital part to play. Without them, the big ships could not put to sea with any degree of safety.

In due course, the "Peshawar" will be taken over and manned by the Royal Indian Navy, in whose competent and resolute hands she will play her part, protecting our coasts and keeping free our waters from mine and submarine.

May very good luck and success attend her and all who sail in her as she moves through the perils of the sea"

In his reply Mr. Radcliffe on rising to thank Her Excellency and the Commodore for the kind words they had just spoken said: Her Excellency had stated that for the last 2 1/2 years this Firm had been fully employed in war work. This was true and he was proud to tell that in addition to building two vessels similar to the one they had just seen launched, they had repaired 475 Ocean-going ships, representing 2,350,000 gross tons. They had fabricated over 10,000 tons of steel work for the Army and had produced over 7 million horse shoes. In addition to this, Life Boats and other craft had been built and innumerable other, but not less important jobs had been turned out from these works.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 3, 1998
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 16, 1361
Parsi: Adar 1, 1311
Sunrise: 6-11 a.m. Sunset: 7-0 p.m.
Hightide: 1-04 13-58. Lowtide: 7-12, 19-52

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"The Trial of Mary Dugan", 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"How Green Was My Valley", 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Return of Toofan Mail" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Birth of the Blues" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Target for To-night" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Malan" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Khan Daan" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kirti" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Anjan" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
AURORA—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Punarmilan" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PALACE—"Moon Over Miami" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Palna" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Society" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Nirdosh" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11-30 a.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
BROADWAY—"Garib" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
DIAMOND—"Mera Mahi" 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Amrit" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Khilauna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15 5-45 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11 a.m.

BAND AT MAZAGAON: The Bombay Ex-Service Town Band (Indian Army) will play a programme of music at Bhandarvada Reservoir Mazagaon, to-day (Sunday) from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS: A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. I. W. Khalpe.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: A lecture on "Key of Health" will be delivered by Sjt. Hargovindas N. Jani, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at 448 Sandhurst Road.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 8-45 a.m. at Cotton Green Railway Station.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ, MATUNGA: A special general meeting of the Asthika Samaj will be held in the Samaj Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to consider and confirm the amendments to Bye-Laws of the Samaj printed and published along with the annual report for 1941.

2ND WEEK

You'll like it!
You'll love it!!
You'll adore it!!!

RANJIT WADIA PRODUCTION

RETURN of TOOFAN MAIL

Director:
ASPI

Cast:
AROON, SHAMIM, JAGDISH,
H. SHIVDASANI, DIXIT GHORY

SUPER

Daily at 4-15, 7, 9-45 p.m.

Mat. Today at 10 a.m. and 1-30 p.m.

DENA BANK FORGES AHEAD

Eighth Branch Opened In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A proof of the rapid progress made by the Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Limited, during the brief period of three years of its existence, was provided to-day, when a new branch of the Bank was opened at Jhaveri Bazar, Sheikh Memon Street. The ceremony of the opening of this branch which is the eighth in the province, was attended by a large number of distinguished citizens including Seth Cursondas Mulji Jetha, Mr. Harkisandas Luxmidas, Mr. Mohanlal Ghia, Mr. Keshavprasad Desai, Mr. Indravadan Mehta, Mr. Mathew, Manager of the Baroda Bank, Mr. Dharamdas Samaldas, Mr. Rustomji Captain, Solicitor and Mr. L. S. Dabholkar

Within three hours of the commencement of work, the Bank was able to do business to the extent of three lakhs of rupees thereby proving the popularity of the Banking Company which is a genuine "Swadeshi" institution.

The ceremony started with "Ganpati Poojan" by the Manager, Mr. Pravinchandra V. Gandhi after which, Miss Shobhana Parekh placed the "Kumbha". Mrs. Kalavati B. Parekh, sister of Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee declared the branch open.

The Safe Deposit Vault of the Bank was opened by Mrs Gunvanti V. Gandhi

The well-wishers of the Bank who had sent congratulatory messages as also the guests were thanked by Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji.

P. V. B. 'D' WARD DISTRICT: On behalf of P.V.B. 'D' Ward, and A.R.P. Class in English and one First-Aid Class in Marathi will be started from to-day (Monday) from 7 to 8 p.m. and F A. Class from 9 to 10 p.m. at Jinnah Hall, and at Mugbhat Municipal Girls' School, respectively, Dr. N. M. Vyas will conduct the First-Aid Class. Those who desire to attend the A.R.P. Class are requested to inform the 'D' Ward, P. V. B. Office.

A.R.P., DADAR EAST: An A.R.P. demonstration for the benefit of the general public will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the Naigaum Labour Welfare Centre Grounds.

ARYAN MAHA SABHA: "To come into the light is the foremost duty of the human being", will be the subject of a lecture at Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m., under the auspices of Aryan Maha Sabha.

RECEPTION TO R S. NIMBKER: Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Mandal, Wahedena Mansion, Poibavdi, Parel, a public reception will be accorded by the textile workers of Bombay to Mr. R. S. Nimbker in the Pimplache Maidan, Fergusson Road, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

WELCOME TO DETENUS: The General Secretary, Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, writes:—A public meeting to welcome the Student detenus just released from jail will be held on Chowpatty, today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m

C. G. C. & WAR GIFTS FUND: The Civic Guards Committee of the Bombay Suburban District has collected Rs. 2,000 for the War Gifts Fund by organizing sports and variety entertainments at Bandra.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL: Sir Mirza M. Ismail, former Dewan of Mysore, arrived in Bombay on Thursday and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Sir Naravana Mandalik and Mr. J. N. Iyer saw him at the Taj on Saturday morning.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Sunday meetings of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls will in future be held at 8 a.m., instead of at 8-30 a.m., at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, Khar.

BOMBAY CITY & SUUBURBAN MOTOR CAR DRIVERS' UNION: A general meeting of the Bombay and Suburban Motor Car Drivers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the Congress House Compound. (1) to request the Government of Bombay to apply the provisions of the Bombay Shop and Establishment Act to the profession of Motor Drivers. (2) to request the Commissioner of Police Bombay, to solve the difficulties of Motor Drivers in blacked out "Silence Zone." Mr R A. Khedgikar will preside. Miss Shantabai Bhalerao, Mr. P. K. Sawant, Mr. Hifazat Rasool and others will address the meeting.

3 ARTS RECEPTION: In honour of the Mayor of Bombay; 3 Arts grand reception will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Green's. The classical match numbers of the famous exponent of authentic Kathak, will be rendered by Choube Maharaj the pupil of Acchan Maharaj, to be presented the first time. Atiya Begum will speak on the Art of Katthak and Kathakali and Bharatnatyam. His Worship the Mayor will address on the 'Value of Arts Education'

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the Society a discourse and seances will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 51 Gordhandas Building opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum.

RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM: The monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of Ramdas Anandashram (Kanhangad) will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Bombay Spiritual Centre Hall, "Wassoodev Bhuvan" No 2. Laburnam Road Gamdevi.

JAMA'ATUL MUSLIMEEN, BOMBAY: The 8th lecture on the 'Quran' will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. in the grounds of Jame'ah Islamiah Marole Andheri-Kurla Road, adjoining the brick factory (2 miles from Andheri Station) Subject: Manners Discipline and Presidential Rights.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: 'Mahatmas and Mukthas" will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

FISH CURING YARD

The Government of Bombay has decided to open a new fish curing yard at Mirkarwada in the Ratnagiri District.

Parel Workshop Strike Settlement

BOMBAY, May 2.

The staff of the Parel Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway have been notified by the management that a deputation of workmen was received by the General Manager of the Railway to-day and certain terms of settlement of the strike in the workshops were reached. The Notice says that the terms are agreed to by the Administration on the understanding that the men will resume work by 10 a. m. on Monday, May 4.

TEXT OF NOTICE

Following is the text of the Notice:—

The staff of the Parel Workshops are notified that a deputation of workmen from the shops, headed by Mr. S. C. Joshi, General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, was received by the undersigned at 12 hours on Saturday, the 2nd May, 1942.

The deputation expressed the willingness of the workmen to resume and requested that the Administration would give sympathetic consideration to the following requests:—

(1) That the workmen should be paid on the next pay day for the full periods of the strike, and that deductions be made, for the time not worked in instalments spread over the next six months.

(2) That the workmen be allowed to work additional overtime on week-days and also to work on Sundays, to enable them to make up their loss of earnings caused by the strike.

(3) That a Notice be posted that the conditions of employment on resumption of work would be the same as existed before they went on strike, and that the days of the stoppage of work would be treated as 'dies non.'

(4) That those employees who were on evacuation leave during the period of stoppage, should be paid for the days of that leave, but not for other days of the stoppage.

1. After discussion, it was agreed that the terms of the settlement should be:—

(1) That the pay advanced for 13 1|2 days for the period of the stoppage will be recovered as follows:—

Four days from pay for April;
Three days from pay for May;
Three days from pay for June and
Three days from pay for July.
Balance from pay for August.

10 HOURS' DAY

(2) The Railway Board have decided that not more than ten hours' work shall constitute a day or night shift period. No further overtime can, therefore, be permitted on week-days. This has been decided in the interest of the men themselves.

Subject to the necessary permission being granted by the Government for the relaxation of the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, work on two Sundays per month will be arranged, but will only be paid for at ordinary daily rates.

(3) The terms and conditions of employment, on resumption of work, will be the same as those in force before the strike commenced, the period of the stoppage of work being treated as 'dies non.'

(4) Employees on evacuation leave during the period of the stoppage of work will only be paid their wages for the period of such leave. No pay will be given for other days during the period of stoppage.

(5) The above terms are agreed to by the Administration on the distinct understanding that the men will resume work by 10 hours on Monday May 4th, 1942, and will be withdrawn if this condition is not complied with.—A P.

KING FAISAL'S BIRTHDAY

Reception At Iraq Consulate

To celebrate the birthday of His Majesty King Faisal II the Royal Consul for Iraq and Mrs as Saadoun gave a reception at the Royal Consulate General for Iraq at "Panorama" Walkeshwar Road on Saturday A large and distinguished gathering responded to the invitation and passed an enjoyable evening.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

JULY

	New York May 2
Previous closing	19.45
To-day's opening	(doubtful) 19.40
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	not received

NEW YORK COTTON

New York May 2

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

May (19.18/18) 19.30/30
July (19.39/39) 19.45/44
October (19.59/59) 19.65/64

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 2

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay May/June (£20 5/8 sellers) closed
Linseed Calcutta May/June (£19 nominal) closed
Linseed La Plata May/June (£20 1/2 quoted) closed
Groundnuts Coromandal May/June (East Coast India shipment not quoted West Coast India shipment £20 1/2 sellers) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No 3 (131 sh.) closed

S. AND N. DEFENCE CONFERENCE

The All-India Students Federation has convened a "Students and National Defence" Conference at Delhi on 16th and 17th inst. at which representatives of other youth organisations in the country are invited, (including Hindu and Muslim Student Federations, Student Christian Movement, University and College Societies Hindustan Scouts etc.

Along with the Conference will also be held an All-Asiatic Anti-Japanese Youth Rally on May 18th which delegates from U.S.S.R., China and other countries are expected to attend, and an A.I.S.F. Convention on May 15th to accept with amendments, if necessary—the Statement of Policy on War passed at the annual A.I.S.F. Conference at Patna on Jan. 1, 42, and to define the immense duties and practical tasks thrust upon the students of this vast country on whose frontiers stand the fascist marauders.

Those who want to attend these gatherings should give in their names at 38, Harvey Road, Chowpatti, by 9th May

From Saturday Next!

BRINGING A NOBLE MESSAGE OF PEACE & EQUALITY

To the UNHAPPY WORLD OF TO-DAY!!
Produced at Film Co-poration Studio

BAKHTA KABIR

UNITY PRODUCTION'S NATIONAL PICTURE!! INTERNATIONAL APPEAL!

Starring:
MEHTAB, MAZAHAR, BHARAT BHUSHAN, PADMADEVI, GYANI ANSARI & CAST OF Thousands!

Direction: R SHARMA

FROM SATURDAY 9TH MAY AT

LAMINGTON

AN EXCELSIOR RELEASE

Rajaji's Plea Not To Pass Jagatnarian Lal's Resolution

(Continued from Page 11)

analogies as roused by Rajaji will not do."

The main purpose of Rajaji's resolution does not appear to be to pacify the Muslim League. The main purpose, he said, appeared to be to have some sort of provincial administration. Even two years ago, there was no question of pacifying the Muslim League. The question arose only since the talk of National Government. I would like to emphasise that the National Government is a mirage—it does not exist and has not been promised. It is futile to run after a thing that does not exist.

"PAKISTAN IS NO TOY"

The Muslim League demand is not clear. It is vague and only in the air. I had asked Mr. Jinnah to clarify what the Muslim League wanted and to give us the details of their demand. Mr. Jinnah had given a lengthy reply but had not clarified anything. Pakistan had not been given the shape of a scheme or plan. India is one and has been one since the ancient times and there can be no disintegration of it.

We have always declared that we will not oppose the Muslims or anybody else. We have no designs against them. But the great pity is that a third party stands between us and keeps our communal differences alive and accentuates them.

Pakistan will not solve the communal question. It will neither help the Muslims nor the Hindus—neither the separated parts nor what is left of India.

Pakistan is not like a toy to be handed over to a crying child to sooth him. Even Mr. Jinnah would not put it like that. It is a matter of life and death.

NO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Pandit Nehru spiritedly declared his opposition to Mr. Rajagopalachariar's resolution and supported Mr. Jagat Narain Lal's counter-resolution. He opposed Rajaji's resolution for many reasons but chiefly because it was not intended to bring about any settlement but the whole aim was that some kind of Provincial Administration should be established. He detested that objective. He did not think that Mr. Jagat Narain Lal's resolution was contrary to the Working Committee's resolution, but he wanted to make perfectly clear that in no way did he want to change the position clarified by the Working Committee. That position had been one of the Congress going out of its way and promising every conceivable safeguard which since the dawn of history the country had dreamt of giving to sections of its people.

PAKISTAN—INTOLERABLE

The whole idea of Pakistan hurt anyone who had grown up and worked in India. The thing was becoming intolerable. He doubted if any reasonable or sensible person thought of Pakistan reasonably and sensibly, unless that person was also at the same time opposed to the whole idea of Indian Independence. He had heard it said that a Muslim League spokesman had made it clear to Sir Stafford Cripps during the recent negotiations that there should be no National Government and that it should have no full powers till some demand of the Muslims was recognised. That was a position, which he re-emphasised was perfectly intolerable. With people, who put forward such a thing, he could have no compromise. But if he wanted the British Government to assist him in opposing Pakistan, so far as he was concerned, he would be damned for ever. The Muslim League did not represent a great majority of Indian Muslims but it did represent Indians and he had tried to win that body over, but what was the good of doing anything to ally himself with people who were always putting forward their petty demands. He stood on the platform of Indian Independence.

NURUDDIN BEHARI OPPOSES.

Maulana Nuruddin Behari opposing Mr. Rajagopalachariar's resolution said that one aspect of it dealt with the political issues and Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Nehru had dealt with them adequately. The second aspect, he said, touched upon the demand of the Muslim League. He said he was not against any settlement between Hindus and Muslim League but Pakistan would harm the interests of not only the Hindus but Muslims also in general. Speaking for the moment as a Muslim and not as a Congressman, Maulana Nuruddin said that Pakistan was a retrograde step which would go against Hindus and Muslims and the generations to come.

BOMBAY MAYOR'S OPPOSITION

Mr. Yusuf Meherally opposed "the surprising resolution that Rajaji has chosen to spring upon us and commended to the House with panic-stricken eloquence. (Cheers). He concedes Pakistan but seems to demand Dravidistan. If I oppose the resolution, it is because I believe from the point of view of Mussalmans themselves, the slogan is disastrous. The whole thing is politically retrograde, economically unsound and culturally ridiculous. The great point about it is that the Muslim League which has raised the slogan has been wise enough to keep it as a slogan and not make a scheme. But here is Rajaji with his weight of years coming forward and asking the Congress to concede something which is unspecified." Mr. Meherally characterised it as "a tragedy of sheer intellect," and also criticised Pandit Nehru for making statements that lent themselves to misrepresentation by the Government of India.

Rajaji's Reply

Mr. Rajagopalachariar in replying to the debate on his resolution emphasised the futility of indicting a man responsible for a particular situation. If the object was to do something to deal with that situation, there was no use saying that the British people were responsible for the present position of India. We must set about undoing what they had done. This was a time and an opportunity which we could not get again for a hundred years. Did Shivaji wait till a perfect Government was at his command? We must take authority such as it was and work to perfect it and make it serve our purpose. "You have proved your case against the British to the hilt but what purpose does it serve?" He asked. Pandit Nehru had declared that the Muslim League stood in opposition to the independence programme. If that was so, should you not deal with that question? asked Mr. Rajagopalachariar. What was the good of saying that the Muslim League was wrong?

Referring to Mr. Jagatnarain Lal's resolution, he asked the House not to accept it. The House might throw out his own resolution but let it not pass the other resolution. It would tie the Congress up for ever against the Moslem League. It was a most dangerous proposition.

RESOLUTION FAILS.

Mr Rajagopalachariar's resolution was rejected by 120 votes against 15 and Mr Jagatnarain Lal's resolution was passed by 92 votes to 17. Mr. Rajagopalachariar announced that he did not wish to move his second resolution, important though it was from the viewpoint of the Madras Presidency. He would not move it because there was no time, but he had not given it up and he wanted to warn the House that Madras might be cut off and no amount of talks of Indian Unity would avail them thereafter.

"We Did Our Best"

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad made the following concluding remarks:—

Rajaji has put his point of view before us. He believes that the Congress-League differences are harmful to the cause of the country and should be ended. On this, I say, there could not be two opinions in this House. We also feel the same way. But I am astonished that if Rajaji had this end in view he should have adopted the procedure he did. In fact, I feel that the method and procedure adopted by Rajaji have done the greatest harm to this cause and I hold Rajaji is fully responsible for it.

Rajaji of all persons, continued the Maulana, who was in the inner counsels of the Congress knew all about the attempts made by us for the solution of those differences. I have personally done my best in that direction. For five years I made attempt after attempt. Some of the matters have come to your knowledge. But there are some which have not been told by me to anybody, because I thought it would be better to tell them if something definite had turned up. I left nothing undone. I declare that those, who had the reins of the Muslim League in their hands built up an impenetrable wall against the Congress.

CONFERENCES WITH JINNAH

I met Mr. Jinnah twice. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru corresponded with him and Gandhiji also met Mr. Jinnah. Gandhiji did his best. Sometimes, public opinion was even against us for this persistance of ours. Then an impossible situation was sprung upon us. We were told that the question was not a Hindu-Muslim question, but it was a League-Congress question. We were faced with two preliminary premises—firstly, our history of the past fifty years or so was to be obliterated and the Congress was to reduce itself to a Hindu body only.

Secondly, we were to recognise the claim that the Muslim League was the sole representative of Muslims. These premises were impossible and nothing could be achieved with them. To-day the Congress has large numbers of Muslims as members. But that is not the question. Even if there was not a single Muslim, Sikh or Christian in the Congress, the Congress so long as it takes a national stand and watches national interests, it represents the whole nation and is not a communal or sectional body. The result of this attitude was that we were lost in these preliminaries and we could not get down to the real problem.

The Maulana continued that they had suggested through Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan at the time of the Karachi Session of the Muslim League that the League should nominate five representatives and they could then sit together and thrash out the whole situation. That would be the correct procedure. I always thought that the attempt would be worth making even if it did not achieve success. There would not result any harm from it.

The question concerns the whole country, said the Maulana. Personalities and sentiments do not count. It is a matter concerning the entire nation.

Rajaji's method was wrong and would harm the very cause which he was advocating. It was not a question of somebody putting up a demand and our conceding it. "As I have said, the correct procedure would be to nominate representatives and to discuss the questions involved. Even now, I am prepared to call the Working Committee and ask them to nominate five representatives to meet five representatives of the Muslim League to find a settlement.

Pakistan is against the spirit of Islam, declared Maulana Azad. It could not be said that one part of a country where the Muslims happened to be in a majority was "pak" and other parts were "napak."

The details of Pakistan have not been clarified. If Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan is asked, he says one thing. Mr. Jinnah says something else, and the resolution itself means something else. The whole thing has been kept vague. In a case like this, of what is a responsible organisation like ours to take note?

Maulana Azad said it was wrong for any political party to strike up an attitude which would be like a deadweight on political advance. It would be wrong to say "This is our demand and if it is not allowed, we will have nothing to do with you."

Referring to misapprehensions that there might exist as regards the Muslims in the Provinces, the Maulana said that as early as the Ramgarh Session, he had made it clear in his Presidential Address that what he contemplated was a Central Government and Provincial Autonomous Units so constituted that the Central Government would exercise the least interference with the internal autonomy of the Provinces.

A general view of the All-India Congress Committee in session at Tagore Nagar, Allahabad.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., addressing Workmen's 'May Day' gathering on Kamgar Maidan, Parel, on Friday evening.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, MAY 3.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4 p.m. For troops in Burma. 5 Songs from the Silver Screen. 5-30 Waheed Qawwal and party. 6-25 Geet. 6-30 Dularibai. 6-45 Ramanand Sharma. 7 Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 7-40 Bhajan Lal. 7-50 Next week's programmes. 8 Waheed Qawwal and party. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Dularibai. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan. 10-20 Ramanand Sharma. 10-35 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1.231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Melodious Melodies. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Marathi Bhavgeets. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Malkabai. 9-25 Pannalal Ghosh. 9-45 R. N Karkare. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-15 Kalindi Puntambekar. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 A P. Narayangaonkar. 12 noon. Azambai. 12-25 p.m. Variety 12-57 News in Hindustani 1 V. A. Kagalker. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5.5 Azambai. 5.30 Air Trio. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 A. P. Narayangaonkar. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Malkabai. 6-45 Jaltarang Solo 6-55 Kalindi Puntambekar. 7-15 Pannalal Ghosh. 7-30 R. N Karkare. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Air Chorus. 8 Interlude. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Our Universities. 8-45 News-play 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Sonata for Violin and Piano. 9-55 Listening post. 10 The Air Symphonic Strings

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Gujarati garbas. 8 Sarangi recital. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 V. A. Kagalker. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

11 a.m. to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

5 to 6 p.m As in Bombay 1. 6 Kannada song. 6-10 Ghazal. 6-25 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 8 Azambai. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 R. N. Karkare. 9-20 Malkabai. 9-30 A. P Narayangaonkar. 9-40 Kalindi Puntambekar. 9-56 Pannalal Ghosh. 10-15 V. A. Kagalkar

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 2.

The market was marking time in the absence of any business initiative. Tata Deferreds kept around 1260 while Tata Ordinaries were steady at 238. Bombay Dyeings were quoted unchanged at 1040. Indian Irons ruled at 23-4.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (1265), 1265 1260.
Tata Ordinaries (239) 239 238.
Tata Ordinary 238 Tata Deferred 1260
Indian Iron 23-4 Steel Corpn of Bengal 13-4
Bombay Dyeing 1040 Central India 323-12
Century 398-12 Gokak 235 Kohinoor 412-8
Simplex 162 Andhra Valley 1455 Tata Hydro 153-2 Tata Power 1345 Associated Cement 158 Belapur 222-8 Bombay Burma (old) 200

London Stock Exchange

London, May 1

Stock Exchange showed firm undertone although weekend considerations prompted caution and several good features included a spurt in diamonds on Cape buying and fair gains in cable wireless. Cunards Brazil bonds and Australian minings. Giltedged moved occasionally harder and also oils and industrials but tobaccos and homerails showed slight dullness. Tea shares further improved and Canadian parifics were steadier.

Wall Street quiet.

HAPUR MARKET

Hapur, May 1.

Karachi July 39/15 nnsteady; cotton send May 17/10; July 17/7/6; Punjab May 13/10; July 14/0/6; American May 22/11; July 33/3; Rapur ready 4/14; Jeth 4/6/10 1/2; Highest 4/7/5; Lowest 4/6/8; Arrival 5,000 mds Chandosi Jeth 5/13/4; Mnagar 4/11/6; Okara Har 4/3/3; Asuj 4/4/6.

PERSISTENT TRADE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON

Confusion Over Price Ceilings

Bombay, May 2.

On Friday the New York cotton market was fairly steady on persistent trade buying.

At the opening there was New Orleans selling and light hedging and long liquidation which encountered mill price fixing and local support. But outside interest was limited owing to the belief that further sizeable hedging against C.C.C. purchases is overhanging and confusion over price ceilings.

The market opened at a rise of one point with July 19.39. There was increased selling and July declined to 19.29 which was the lowest level for the day.

Thereafter prices advanced on trade buying and July was quoted 19.45 which was the higher level. The market closed at a net rise of 7 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices gained 5 points at 20.95c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also steady on improved demand and closed at a rise of 4 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices improved 9 points at 19.85c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Wednesday's cotton releases were Egyptian Ashmouni and some Sea Island. The Controller intends notifying all firms' status under the re-organisation plan. Some will be approved as individual handling agents while the remainder will form groups.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July highest (3 p.m.) 19.45+07
N. Y. July lowest (10-40 a.m.) 19.29—09

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends :—

New York.—Market steady on continued trade inquiry.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 1.

Noon Call—
May 19.10
July 19.33
October 19.51

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 1.

May ..... 19.15+04
July ..... 19.45+09
October ..... 19.84+10
December ..... 19.93+08
January ..... 19.95+06
March ..... 20.08+12
Middling spot ..... 19.85+09

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 1.

May ..... 19.22+07
July ..... 19.45+07
October ..... 19.66+10
December ..... 19.75+08
January ..... 19.78+08
March ..... 19.89+10
Middling spot ..... 20.95+05

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, May 2.

Fine White Java :—
Ready from bonds Rs. 26 to 27 per cwt.
Indian :—
Small Grain Rs. 20/12 to 21 per cwt.
Large Grain Rs. 21 to 21-8 per cwt.
Bulund Rs. 22/4 per cwt.
Chinai Lusa Rs. 31 per cwt
Bombay Group May Delivery Rs. 14/10 per Bengal maund.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 1

T. T. London on :—
New York, sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid, official 40.5 voluntary rate 46.55
Montreal, sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47
Zurich, sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4
Stockholm, sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON WHEAT

London, May 1

Rozario Santa Fe May/June quoted £24/1 1/2
Barleta Russo May/June quoted £24
Australian Wheat May/June quoted £28

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 2.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York spot silver was 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3 The local market was quietly steady with a moderate demand and tone was steady. Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

Ready	Rs	47 12	0
Vaishakh		47 10	0
Sovereigns		36 8	0

SILVER

Ready		80 0	0
Vaishakh		77 6	0

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, May 2.

Linseed May	Rs.	8	10	9
Wheat May		7	11	3

LONDON SILVER

London, May 1.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, May 1

Gold bars fine per oz ..... £8/8/0.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 2.

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 171 for Broach J/A delivery and declined to Rs. 170/12. At this level there was a steady flow of buying and prices improved to Rs. 172 The undertone was good and sentiment is bullish Indian cotton prices are attractive and those who buy cotton around present prices will be able to earn handsome profits in the long run. Prices steadily improved to Rs. 172/8 when scattered realising appeared and prices reacted to Rs. 171/8. The market closed at 4-30 p.m as under :—

BROACH April/May	Rs.	155 4	0
BROACH July/August		171 8	0
OOMRA May		141 0	0
OOMRA July		153 12	0
BENGAL May		122 8	0
BENGAL July		131 0	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 1.

Broach A/M highest 156 1/4 lowest 154 closing 154 1/4
Broach J/A highest 172 1/2 lowest 169 1/2 closing 170 3/4
Oomra May highest 138 lowest 133 1/2 closing 137 1/4
Oomra July highest 151 1/2 lowest 147 closing 150 1/4
Bengal May highest 124 1/2 lowest 123 3/4 closing 123 3/4
Bengal July highest 133 1/2 lowest 132 1/4 closing 132 1/4

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below N. Y. May 1,325 cent pts. at 331
Broach J/A below N. Y. July 1.284 cent pts. at 331

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay May 2.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	42	4	0
Highest	42	11	0
Lowest	42	4	0
Closing	42	6	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	23	3	0
Highest	23	7	0
Lowest	22	14	0
Closing	22	14	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	43	4	0
Highest	43	4	0
Lowest	43	3	0
Closing	43	4	0

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 24th April

1 Demand Liabilities in India	232 65 47 000	
2 Time Liabilities in India	95.64,17 000	
3 Cash in India :		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes		984,97,000
(ii) Rupee Coin		99,44 000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin		35.71,000
4 Balances with Reserve Bank		42 37 01 000
5 Advances in India		106 78 95,000
6 Bills discounted in India		2.01 36,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 1.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£68
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£101 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 9/16
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£104 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£113 3/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	£6 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£49 1/2
National Bank of India	£21 1/2

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Inter-Provincial Tennis Tourney

Allahabad Undertakes Responsibility For Its Revival

By J. C. MAITRA

It is most gratifying to hear that the Inter-Provincial Lawn Tennis Tournament, which has remained in a state of suspended animation since 1939 will be revived this year. The Adelphi Club of Allahabad has undertaken the responsibility for its management for the next few years. I have no doubt every lover of this fascinating game will be grateful to the authorities of this club for their very sporting offer. It is indeed a matter of great pity that National Championship has not received the all-round support it deserves From the very beginning, it has had a chequered career. It never had a regular and consistent run. The fault lies with our provincial associations Barring the provinces where the game was well-advanced, the tournament remained a closed book No effort was made by the rest to take an active interest in it.

A WRONG NOTION

It was really their primary duty to take part in the competition. They should not have stayed out because of their backwardness. nobody can reach the top run of the ladder if he does not try from the bottom To be beaten in the first or second round is no disgrace. The early defeats pave the way to final success. Many people seem to think that it is useless to enter a weak team in the competition. It is a wrong notion altogether One cannot jump to the forefront straightway. He must advance by stages. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that promising players should be given every facility to reach the zenith of their power. It is not throwing good money away in encouraging them.

DIFFICULTIES OF YOUNGSTERS

However, the fact remains that most of the provincial associations did not help their players to compete in the National Tournament. I know many of the associations are living from hand to mouth. But their conditions cannot improve if their players do not rise in the estimation of the world at large. We cannot expect the players to shoulder their financial burdens themselves As it is, tennis is a very costly game. It costs a lot of money to play it. On the top of it, they can hardly be expected to travel from one end of the country to the other in order to participate in the various tournaments at their own expense. Few can afford it Fortunately some of the Tournament Committees pay the travelling and other expenses to some of the prominent players in the country. But the stars of tomorrow do not receive that help. It is a hard struggle for them.

MISTAKES OF THE PAST

When it was announced that the Inter-Provincial Tournament would be staged along with the All-India Championships at different centres by rotation. I was extremely happy. I thought it would ensure its career and progress. But there was a crash. Bombay undertook to hold these tournaments at a time when the tennis season was still green in this part of the country. People were not in their tennis mood yet. Coupled with it, the gate-charges were fixed so high that few could afford the luxury. The venture proved an initial failure from the financial point of view. The result was that Calcutta refused to shoulder the responsibility of the Inter-Provincial—and not the All India Championships in the following year. Baroda and Lahore have followed suit. When it was thought that the Inter-Provincial Tournament was buried for ever, the Adelphi Club came to the rescue of the A.I.L.T.A.

ALL PRAISE TO ALLAHABAD

The palm goes to Allahabad for inaugurating the All-India Championships Tournament and conducting it for 28 years. It may now be its privilege to revive and sustain the Inter-Provincial Tournament till it grows to maturity. I wish the Adelphi Club all success. It is proposed to invite all the provinces to send their teams to Allahabad. The Club undertakes to pay Second Class railway fare to all ranked players and one half of it to other promising players. The Tournament Committee, in consultation with the Ranking Sub-Committee of the A.I.L.T.A. will decide the question of payments. Other players will have to be helped by their own provincial associations. That is a fair proposal I should think, considering the fact all the players will be guests of the club during their stay at Allahabad.

BENEFIT TO YOUNGSTERS

I only hope that it will be possible for the Club to meet the expenses of the players as they have undertaken above. I would have preferred to start with, to run the tournament on the Zonal system as in the case with Ranji Trophy. It would minimise the expenses of travelling to a considerable extent. Only those who reach the final stage would make the journey to Allahabad. Perhaps the Club authorities, as well as the A.I.L.T.A., feel that the proposed scheme will find favour with every body. There is a very strong point in playing all the matches at one centre. It gives the junior players plenty of opportunity of watching the big stars in action which is sure to help their own play a good deal."

ONLY DRAWBACK

The only defect or drawback in the scheme is that the tournament will be played always—at any rate for the next five years—on cement courts. It must be remembered that the Davis Cup matches—for which the Inter-Provincial Tournament is a medium for preparation of our boys—are played on hard as well as grass courts. In this respect it will be a handicap to them to play on cement courts always. But then there is the All-India Championships Tournament which will be held alternately on grass and cement courts. This is sure to help them in a large measure.

While the Inter-Provincial Tournament will be held in December, from 14 to 22, the All-India Championships will be staged either at Madras or Bangalore in the new year. It is stated that both the Madras and Mysore Associations have expresed their willingness to run it. The A. I. L. A. have left it to their President, Mr. P. R. Das, and Honorary Secretary, Mr. L. Brooke-Edwards, both of whom were re-elected at the last Annual General Meeting at Lahore, to fix the venue later on. I suppose much will depend upon the war situation. Who can tell whether these tournaments will be held at all next season? If the supply of balls is cut off the game will hardly have a plain sailing.

QUESTION OF UMPIRING

A question which has agitated my mind for a long time is why the A.I.L.T.A. does not take any step to train coach and certify tennis umpires as is being done in other games with considerable success. I have had occasions to strongly comment on the inefficiency and ignorance of the gentlemen who are generally called upon to officiate in important matches. I do not blame the gentlemen who are persuaded to take on the thankless task. But it is one of the primary duties of the All-India and Provincial Associations to provide trained men to do the job. Recently I heard that tennis-markers were appointed as line judges even in the finals of the All-India Championships at Lahore. Rightly or wrongly, there is an impression that Miss Leela Row was deprived of her championship by several glaringly wrong decisions by them. It is high time the A. I. L. T. A. and the Provincial Associations made a move in this direction and avoid the charges of slackness and incompetency on their part.

BOMBAY'S COACH

Undaunted by the terrible situation which faces India at the present moment, the Bombay Presidency Lawn Tennis Association has appointed A. C. Pereira, the well-known veteran player of Bandra, as its official coach. It was felt by the authorities that the good work initiated by Ranbir Singh, the All-India Coach, was being neutralised by the inaction followed by his absence from Bombay. It is hoped that Andrew, who has been given a special training in the line, will continue the coaching in Ranbir's absence. He will not only coach in Bombay but will go to other centres in the Presidency as well. His long experience in the game, coupled with his persuasive manners and jolly good humour, ought to stand him in good stead in moulding the games of the youngsters under his charge. I wish other veteran players followed in his footsteps to help the progress of the game in this country.

ART A CIVIC NEED

(Continued from Page 9)

carving, is a welcome step towards reorganising the artistic handicrafts on their traditional lines. The Government should be more liberal in encouraging the hereditary artists and craftsmen and should select the artistic handicrafts which have lost ground in a conflict with the local mechanised industry and imported goods. Training only will not solve the problem of the artistic handicrafts. A market for them is an urgent necessity which will be created by wider, publicity and by opening depots and agencies for their sale in the different centres

The opening of a class for lock-making at the Cottage Industries Workshop, Poona, with six students on a monthly stipend of Rs. 10 each, the grant of a subsidy to the sisal fibre industries workshop of the American Marathi Mission, Satara for training apprentices in the different processes in the sisal fibre industry, and the preparation of a scheme for extending and developing research in the vegetable dyes for wool and woollen manufactures are significant of the growing interest of the Government of Bombay in the cottage-industries. The Government should move at a quicker pace and should reorganise the existing sottage-industries on a sound basis and should explore the available resources for the purposes of organising the new ones.

The exigency of the present abnormal times has prompted the Government of Bombay to mobilise all the resources of propaganda in order to convey to the farmers the message of "grow more food crops." It is interesting to note that the propaganda, which has been launched by the Agricultural Department, includes the appointment of Mr. Aphale—a reputed ballad-singer. Minstrels, bards, village-actors and story-tellers who have played an important role in the rural economy of India by inspiring and enlivening the life of the village-folks, have managed to survive inspite of no patronage by the state: The Government ought to encourage them, in the normal times also in order to ensure the integrity of the rural economy and culture.

Reclaim Art

The courses for training in oil-pressing, paper-making, bee-keeping and soap-making provided by the All-India Village Industries Association at its Gram Sevak Vidyalaya at Wardha, indicate that the Association has not yet extended its scope of the cottage-industries to their artistic variety. The artistic handicrafts of India are distinctive in their designs and have served definite utilitarian purposes, but some of them have been hard hit by the mechanised and imported goods. Arts and crafts which are essentially the cottage-industries in India ought to claim the attention of the Association.

Interesting Lecture

The Bombay Field Club is noted for its varied programmes of cultural importance. One of them, which was organised by it on 17-4-'42 at the School of Economics under the presidentship of Mrs. Hansa Mehta, was a lecture in Gujarati with demonstration by Mr. Ramanlal Mehta, B.A., on the "Musical Values of Medieval Gujarati Poetry." Mr. Mehta, who is an exponent of classical music, has approached the problem of the medieval poetry of Gujarat from the musical angle. He made his lecture lively by rendering some of the metrical compositions of the medieval poets of Gujarat in the technique of classical music. Will the literary order of Gujarat which believes in composing poems that cannot be sung and dramas that cannot be acted, appreciate the pioneer efforts of Mr. Mehta and lend him the support he deserves?

FORWARD BLOC AND JAWAHAR

NAGPUR, May 1.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the All-India Forward Bloc, in a lengthy statement refutes the allegations made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his recent speeches in Bengal and observes that at the present moment of crisis facing the country "it is not worth while to take any further notice of these attacks. Bigger and more important problems await our solution and we in the Forward Bloc have to play our own part in these dynamic days."

Concluding Mr. Ruiker says: "With war coming to our homeland in this conflict of Fascism and Imperialism we have to instil a spirit of heroism and resistance among the masses and allay all panic and fear and render all possible help to the starving masses of India. We have to organise Rashtra Raksha Dals all over India to do our utmost to render all possible help to the masses, and to defend our Motherland from all foreign aggression."

"Let us therefore to initiate a campaign of enrolling members from May 3 to demonstrate the strength and following of the All-India Forward Bloc."—United Press.

Archaeological Finds Near Vadli

Recently several interetsing Jain sculptural relics belonging to the early Mughal period were unearthed at Vadli, a village near Patan in North Gujarat by the Archaeological department of the Baroda State. The village was a well known centre of Jain culture where died Vijayadansuri, the master who taught Hirvijayasuri, the famous Jain preceptor invited by Akbar for religious discourses.

These finds are of historical importance Out of the 56 relics which have come to hand, 36 bear inscriptions, the earliest dated Vikram Samvat 1421 i.e. 1364 A.D. Besides they have a very high artistic value. Further researches are being carried out on the site.

Shrimati Sarlaben Nanavaty and Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya seriously discussing the future activities of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

"What's the joke?" Miss Surekhaben Anjaria seems to be enjoying it heartily—and you can as well laugh with her: Will you, plt.se?

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Something knocked against the door. Opening it, I looked out. A boy of eight or nine was hurrying down the garden path. "Hi!" I called; "what are you up to?"

He stopped, looked back, and said politely: "Sorry, sir; I just came for the top."

I glanced at the front door. There was a mark near the bottom. "You should be more careful with your top," I suggested a bit sternly.

"Yes, sir—only it isn't mine, sir."

Another boy was at the gate looking on. "Indeed?" I murmured; "whose is it, then?"

He indicated his playmate with a jerk of his thumb. "It's Sharad's" he informed me. "He hit it hard and it flew over the gate, but he daren't come for it, so I did."

I liked this frank little fellow with the steady eyes and pleasant face, and I took the boys in and gave them "sev-chiwda", bannanas and lemon-squash.

"This," said my little acquaintance, "is topping."

* * *

The Kind Boy

Sis. Perin Wadia (11 years) has used lot of imagination in writing the following story which, her mother assures, is her original effort. As such it is indeed a marvellous story, and I congratulate Perin for having been able to write it:—

There lived an old woman who had a son named Kaikoo. One day she was sick and Kaikoo had to do all the work. As he was sweeping, he saw a little door in the floor.

He pulled it open and saw a mouse with a broken leg, and as Kaikoo was fond of animals, he took it to his bed-room. The mouse was soon well, and suddenly it began to talk to Kaikoo. This is what it said:

"Kaikoo, you are very kind, and as I see you are poor, I will tell you a secret. If you go through the hole where you found me, you will see a big door. If you open this, you will find a box of treasure. And now," said the mouse, "I must be off to my hole to look after my family."

So Kaikoo said good-bye and the mouse ran off.

The next day, Kaikoo managed to pull some of the floorboard up and crawl through. What the mouse had said was quite true, for he came to the door and opened it. Inside he saw a huge dog guarding the treasure.

A Child's Smile Radiating Cheerfulness All Around

Now, as the dog was very fierce, Kaikoo was frightened and ran away. He did not know how to get the treasure. Then, a few nights later, he dreamed that the mouse came to him again and said that hanging on the wall was a ribbon. If Kaikoo tied this over the dog's eyes, he would fall asleep.

As soon as Kaikoo woke up in the morning he went through the door which he had been through the day before. He tied the ribbon over the dog's eyes and so got the treasure.

How pleased his mummy was when they were rich and could buy all the lovely things they wanted. And it was all because Kaikoo was kind to animals.

* * *

A Limerick

Sis. Vasanti Desai has sent the following limerick:—

There was a little boy named Mohan,
Who went for a ride on a swan;
When they cried, "Oh, you'll fall!"
He replied, "Not at all,
Can't you see that I've tied myself on?"

Play This Game

Brho. Kalidas Kulgarni, while forwarding the following game, certifies that he and his friends enjoy very much playing it:—

The players divide into two sides of equal numbers, and each forms a circle. One player in each team becomes an umpire. Another player in each ring is given a ball to hold.

At the word "Go!" everyone shuts his eyes and passes the ball round to the left. As soon as the first player gets it into his hands again he calls out, and his side gets two points.

If anyone drops the ball he may open his eyes to find it, but he may not pass it on until he is back in position with his eyes shut.

Everyone who successfully passes the ball with his eyes shut gains one point. The points are then added up, and the winning side is that with the highest total.

* * *

A Fine Catch

Bro. Govind Dhande suggests:—

Go up to your chum one day and cry: "Hallo You've got something on the end of your nose, and it's in the corner of your eyes, too."

"What is it?" he will ask.

"Why, the letter 'E' of course!" you laugh. That is at the end of his nosE and in the corners of each EyE, too, isn't it?

* * *

Laugh This Off

"Yes", said Mrs. Jones to her neighbour, "my boy is progressing quite well at his new school. He is learning Latin and algebra."

Then turning to her son, she said "Now, Tommy, say 'Good-morning' to Mrs. Smith in algebra."

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

For New Members

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association immediately.

Name in full .....

.....

Address.....

.....

.....

Age..... Boy or Girl.....

Write in Block Letters VERY neatly and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21 enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage

"Hey—Hey"

"Haa—Haa"

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These Nine Free Governments In London Are

NO PARADE OF GHOSTS

By Philip Noel Baker, M. P.

In London to-day there are eight legally constituted Governments of European States, besides the Free French movement headed by General de Gaulle. The great contribution of our European Allies to the fight for freedom is being told in the series, 'Free to Fight', broadcast weekly in the B. B. C.'s Eastern and North American Services.

There was a legend in England a year ago that when the last British troopship pushed off from Cherbourg after the collapse of France, an old British salt was heard to say: 'Thank God, that's the last of our Allies! Now we can fight for ourselves alone'.

Perhaps it was good for us in those dark days to believe that we stood alone. Perhaps it helped us to give the last ounce of our effort. But happily for us it was never true. From the day that France fell we had always Allies at our side—Allies who made a splendidly courageous contribution; Allies whose joint strength may well have bridged the gap between our powers of resistance and our defeat.

These Allies are the free agents of the conquered nations. To-day there are in Britain no less than eight governments of European States, besides the Free French movement under General de Gaulle. These Governments are the legal constitutional representatives of their people. They left their own countries, and came to Britain because, as Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has explained, the invasions of the Nazis had made it 'absolutely certain that she and her Ministers could no longer continue freely to exercise State authority in the Netherlands.' Therefore, like the rulers of the other outraged countries, she and her Ministers resolved, she says, 'to take the hard but necessary decision to remove the seat of government abroad'.

Constitutional And Democratic

These are constitutional Governments. They have in London fully organised government departments, their own Civil Service; their own law-courts, the power to conscript their citizens for national service, the skeleton administration of a modern state, guided and controlled by Cabinet Ministers who meet as regularly and as constitutionally as if they were at home.

They are not only constitutional Governments; they are democratic Governments as well. Some of them—for instance, the Government of Norway—have a definite mandate for their Parliaments to carry on abroad. While German bombs fell all around them—for the Nazis have turned Parliaments into military objectives the gallant Norwegian storting unanimously voted full powers to the King and Government for the duration of the war, and authorised them to use these powers outside Norway if that should be required. Most of these Governments have formed a National Council—in which leading members of different parties are given seats—where the action of the Governments can be criticised, and where any matter of public policy can be freely and democratically discussed.

Parade Of Ghosts?

Cabinets? Government Departments? Law Courts? National Councils? That may look fine on paper; but what, I hear you ask, can they do in practice? What do they administer if they are exiles in a foreign country? Are they not, in truth, what Goebbels calls them—a parade of ghosts? No, they are not.

The Dutch Government rules its Empire, with sixty million people and great natural resources both in East and West. The Belgian Government rules its Empire in Central Africa. General de Gaulle rules French Colonies with a total territory seven times the size of France. This is a total war in which, in the end, control of raw materials will be decisive. Think then what a stupendous contribution these Colonial territories are making to the Allied cause.

The Dutch Government also has a fleet of merchant vessels. The Norwegian Government has a merchant fleet of four million tons, and the Greek Government of a million tons. A year ago the greatest single danger to the cause of freedom was Hitler's submarine and air attack against our ocean-borne supplies. We know from Hitler's parachute emissary, Rudolf Hess, that the Fuehrer genuinely believed that he could starve us out. Think of the vast tonnages of ships those Allies brought us, all manned by Greek, Dutch and Norwegian crews. Remember the fearful risks their sailors run every day they are at sea, and you will see what a tremendous service they have rendered to our cause.

Armed Forces

These Governments have armed forces under their command. In these last few weeks we have all been talking with the deepest admiration of the great feats of the Dutch Navy in the Pacific War. But in the Atlantic, in the North Sea, above all in the Mediterranean, there have been splendid exploits by the warships of our Allies. Among them they have 187 vessels, including one French battleship, three cruisers, twenty-seven destroyers, many submarines, with a total personnel of 14,000 men.

It is against the public interest to give the full figure of their armies, but among them they have a good number of fully trained divisions serving the Allied cause. In the Soviet Union the Poles and the Czechs are both raising big new forces which will be a powerful reinforcement for our splendid Russian Allies in the spring.

Again it would be against the public interest to say how many squadrons of Allied aircraft there are at our command. But we know that they are fighting with us on every front. We know that in the Battle of Britain one squadron of Czech fighters scored fifty victories against the Nazis. A month ago we buried a gallant Belgian pilot who had shot down four Messerschmitts in a single day.

Ask To Go Where The Fight Is Hardest

We know that our Allies always ask to go where the fight is hardest. One of the epics of the war has been the defence of Tobruk against a nine-month siege. When the siege was ended there were Polish and Czech brigades among the garrison; a Free French bomber squadron played a foremost part in the operations of relief; and through all the nine months of siege, small Greek merchant vessels had run the gauntlet of Axis artillery and air attack and had helped to bring in the food and ammunition by which the defence was carried on.

The courage of our Allies is a byword. I like especially one story about the Poles. One day our Fighter Command rang up Coastal Command to tell them that our fighters were attacking a submarine in the English channel. 'For God's sake, call them off,' said Coastal Command, 'it's our submarine.' 'Sorry,' said Fighter Command, 'no good trying to call them off, they're Polish fighters.' 'That's bad,' replied Coastal Command, 'it's a Polish submarine.

And there is another service which our Allies render. They keep the soul of conquered Europe alive. The Norwegians have a broadcaster, Mr. Ceksnevad, whose voice has been known for many years in every Norwegian farm and hamlet, and whose inspiring leadership has been of a value that no one can compute.

Joint Action

Who has not heard the broadcasts of our Free Frenchmen here? A year ago not one of the names of these men was known in France; to-day they speak not only to, but for their nation.

And now we have begun to organise the joint action of these Governments in our Allied Council. We and they are looking beyond the end of the desperate struggle. We are planning for a world that shall be prosperous and at peace. Here in Britain we have begun to hammer out the democratic machinery and methods by which that great ideal shall at last be brought about. We are thinking in terms of Europe; not that tragic Europe where men are still slaughtering each other in the cities and the fields, but the Europe of art and music and science and literature, of constructive public works, democratic freedom and social progress where all nations shall work together.

That Europe is being born in Britain to-day.

Figure It Out

Write down your house number.
Double it.
Add five.
Multiply by 50.
Add your age (don't cheat!).
Add 365 (number of days in the year).
Subtract 615 (number of M.P.s).
The answer will be your house number at the left and your age at the right.

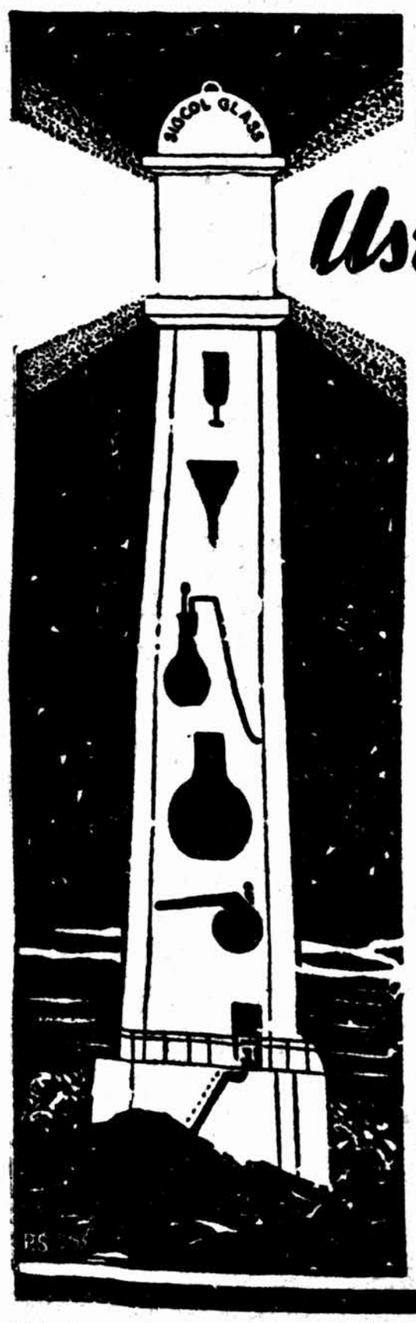
Vicar: "Good morning, Giles; did you enjoy your bus ride at the week-end?"

Giles: "Didn't get a chance to ride, sir. Every bus as came along was full of them there 'ikers."

* * *

"I'm sorry, old man, but I make it a rule never to lend money. It ruins friendship."

"But why let that worry you? We never were what you might call wonderfully good friends, were we?"



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ADMIRAL SOMERVILLE'S NEW COMMAND

Light Craft's Ordeal In Winter Seas

By H. C. FERRABY

In transferring Admiral Sir James Somerville from the Western Mediterranean, Britain has sent a man with exceptional experience of varied forms of modern war at sea to difficult duties in the Far East.

Admiral Somerville took a leading part in the Dunkirk evacuation; visited Calais in the last hours of resistance there; appeared again in the pursuit and sinking of the "Bismarck"; and was in charge when the Italian naval base at Genoa was bombarded. His astute work in the Western Mediterranean came to light on many other occasions, notably when he took a big convoy safely through a battle which lasted three days and nights and which defeated a heavy, long and sustained air attack. He was also in charge of the operations against the French fleet at Oran.

Significant Title

Admiral Somerville's new command—Commander-in-Chief of the British Eastern Fleet—in itself is significant in that it is a new title. But he is no stranger to Eastern waters; indeed at one time he was Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station. The loss of the cruisers "Dorsetshire" and "Cornwall" and the aircraft-carrier "Hermes" from his forces, the strength of which cannot of course at this stage be disclosed, is undoubtedly a heavy blow to British naval power in the Indian Ocean at a trying time.

Mr. Winston Churchill, however, has pointed out that in no way has confidence in Sir James been impaired. It is naturally a matter of difficulty for the British Naval Staff to find numbers of vessels for service in all the seven seas. At the present moment, for instance, the watch in the North-Eastern waters has to be extremely keen owing to the assembling of German units in Norwegian ports for a possible onslaught on the routes to Russia. In the Mediterranean there is constant shadowing of Italian and other Axis movements in its eastern basin.

Battle Of The Atlantic

The kind of strain these many and varied operations throw on men as well as material has also been seen by the experience of British light craft in the Atlantic gales of the past months. The British Commander-in-Chief in the Battle of the Atlantic recently sent a signal to all ships under his command congratulating them on the way in which they have carried on with their essential work of convoy escort throughout exceptionally rigorous weather.

I spent a few days among the officers and men who escort flotillas, and behind occasional half-joking remarks, behind sentences that broke off in middle and left one imagining the rest, I glimpsed something of the experiences the men have gone through in corvettes and destroyers for the past six months. A senior officer who is in a position to know summed up the winter in one phrase; he described it as "one flaming gale that never let up since September."

An Extraordinary Experience

One ship's company in a veteran destroyer built during the last War survived the extraordinary experience of having their ship roll on her beam ends to an angle of 70 degrees, so that actually one side of the bridge submerged. She lay like that for probably the longest half minute any of them will ever live through. One man clinging to a stanchion told me this: "I could see the sea come sweeping over the other side of the flag deck as she rolled. An ordinary seaman clutched the forestay of the mast with both hands then the force of the sea swept up his body horizontally, so that he was actually hanging as he went under water right outside the ship. It was an amazing gymnastic feat."

Coxswain Hangs On

In another ship the coxswain of a whaler had scrambled into his boat, which was washed out of its davits, in an effort to save the compass even if the other gear went. An extra heavy roll caught him too, but he was able to grab the sides of a jumping ladder before he was submerged. The man who told me the story was on deck but the roll was so severe that he too was swung under water. When the ship rolled back he said rather grimly, "I was quite surprised to find the deck still under my feet but was more surprised still to see that the coxswain was still clinging to the ladder."

One gets an idea of the force with which the seas shook these little ships about, from the story that a naval surgeon tells me of a man who was injured. He was one of the gun crew aft and the sea which swept on board got underneath the heavy metal platform of the gun and bent it upwards, so that the man was pinned between that sheet metal and the side of the gun. A heavy tackle had to be rigged, with the ship curvetting about like an untamed horse, in order to bend the platform down again and release the injured man.

MILITARY EDUCATION STUDY GROUPS—II

Universities Should Organize Degree Course

By G. M. Jadhav

In "The Elements of Imperial Dfence" by A. G. Boycott there is a chapter of 26 pages on the Empire of India. I suggested to Mr. A. G. Boycott that the chapter should be enlarged to about 260 pages and published as soon as possible. I came to know that it would cost about £300 for this work. I requested the War Office, London, to give £300 for this useful and necessary work. I give here the reply I received from the Military Department, India Office, London. The letter is dated 3rd April, 1939.

"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 15th March referring to the publication "Elements of Imperial Defence" by A. G. Boycott. I am to say that while the Secretary of State for India is in entire agreement with your views on the potential value of an enlarged chapter on India, he has no funds available to finance the work."

This is the reply I received from the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, London. I make no comment but intelligent Indians will be able to make any comments they like in their own minds. Since 1920 I have been saying that the second instalment of the 1914-18 war would begin in 1939 or 1940 and that India, Burma and the Far East should be defended by the people of the countries concerned and by international co-operation between these countries and other countries.

But we find that for an enlarged chapter on India the Secretary of State for India had no funds available. This in April 1939. We know what has happened since then and what is yet to happen.

UNIVERSITY COURSE

I would request Indian Universities to organise a degree course: Military Studies, Defence of India. Many students will take up this course. Theoretical knowledge will not be wasted. A syllabus for the Defence of India study course and for military studies can be prepared. This work can be done at once by our Universities. Bombay University can give the lead to other Universities.

In "The Elements of Imperial Defence" there are the following sections on India: 1 General Physical Features and Climate. 2 Historical Survey, 3 Political Divisions, 4 Constitution and Government, 5 Resources, 6 Communications, 7 The Defence Forces of India, 8 The Defence of India. A Bibliography is also given. There are 26 pages and they can be enlarged to 260 or even more pages. Many good books are already available on the separate sections. It will be possible for eght Indian Professors to take up each one section and write an essay of 100 pages on that section. But who will undertake this work? Here again we request our Universities to do something. Bombay University has many learned Professors. They will render India a good service if they co-operate and publish a book, "The Defence of India. Such a book is urgently needed at this time.

STUDENTS' DUTY

Our students can organise military education study groups and take interest in the problems of the defence of India. Much useful work can be done by co-operation. The defence of India is primarily the concern of the people of India. All Indians are equally responsible for the defence of India. This central fact should be understood by all Indians. In the U.S.A. they have a national army, navy and air force. In the U.S.A. there are Germans, French, Dutch, and many other people besides the original British people who established the colonies. But all these people have a national unity and a national solidarity. They had a Civil War in order to preserve their national unity. Are we going to have disruption in India and then a Civil War and after that national unity. Indians will realise at once the importance of the defence of India and study the problem with all the care and attention it deserves. One people One Country, One Nation: this must be our motto and we must work for this ideal of national unity and solidarity now.

ORIGINATOR OF DIVE-BOMBING

U. S. MARINE WHO WAS LAUGHED AT

The father of dive-bombing was a member of the United States Marine Corps, L. M Reagan. For years Reagan was laughed at, and forbidden to practise his novel idea of combat flying, by officials who considered it a "stunt" that was too dangerous to be carried out by expensive planes. How he developed his idea is told in an article in the 'Liberty' magazine.

"Socko", as Reagan was known to his friends and comrades, was a two-fisted American youth of 23 when he left his home in Texas to enlist as a private soldier in the Marine Corps. He was inquisitive and mechanically minded. soon learned to fly and rose to the post of Marine gunner While engaged in squadron flying, spotting U-boats during World War No I, he conceived the dive-bombing idea. He asked his Mapor's permission to try it out.

"Impossible", was the reply. "you are quite crazy. The wings would drop off under the strain of the dive"

Own Experiments

"Socko" obeyed orders, but the idea was still in his mind. After the war was over, he made his own experiments with his own little old Hispano motored "Jenny", using a 35-foot square wooden target moored in a creed, and dummy bombs. He demonstrated his exploits unostentatiously before a few hand-pitched spectators. From a 2,500-foot level he went into a dive of 1,000 feet, loosed his bombs, struck the target, pulled out of the dive and levelled off

Later, "Socko" was killed in a plane crash, but not while dive-bombing

Years later the United States fighting services revived his experiments, and perfected them. They were subsequently adopted throughout the world.

A New Government officials, who was rather pompous, was staying at a country inn, and as he entered the breakfast-room the only other visitor present rose to his feet.

"Sit down, sit down," boomed the official condescendingly.

"Why?" asked the other. "Can't I get up for some marmalade?"

Mr. Ramakrishna Pragji Thakar, scholar and educationist of Nawanagar State who passed away on the 11th inst. at Jamnagar. He was a tutor to several members of the ruling family of Nawanagar and had served as a teacher in the State High School.

FEATURES OF JAPANESE AIRCRAFT

The Japanese are known to have more than 30 types of navy and army fighters and bombers, reconnaissance aircraft and flying-boats. Six types appear to form the basis of their air equipment.

Reports from the Pacific area show that these six types have been most generally used: Nakajima T-97 army fighter; Mitsubishi 00 navy fighter; Mitsubishi T-97 army bomber: Mitsubishi T-96 navy heavy bomber; Mitsubishi T-98 army light bomber; Kawanishi T-97 navy long-range flying-boat.

The Japanese aircraft types are known by serial numbers, which indicate the years in which they were produced. The Mitsubishi T-95 is a type built in 1935, the Nakajima T-96 in 1936, and so on, writes the aeronautical correspondent of the "News Chronicle". The Japanese have not made remarkable advances in design and consequent performance. In fact their aircraft in general do not compare with our own technical standards. Their standard machine-gun of 7.7-m.m. calibre is equal to our own .303-inch gun. They have adopted 20-m.m. cannon in both fighters and bombers.

Army And Navy Fighters

Here is a description of the machines.

Nakajima T-97 army fighter; This is a single-engine low-wing monoplane with a fixed undercarriage and spatted wheels. Its maximum speed of 270 m.p.h. is achieved with an 800-h.p. Hikari radial. Its cruising speed is 234 m.p.h. with a range of about 350 miles. Its normal armament consists of two 7.7-m.m. machine-guns firing through the air screw. Its duties are fighting and ground attack.

Mitsubishi 00 navy fighter: The navy 00 fighter is the most modern of Japanese fighters and has been widely used in the Pacific campaign. As the serial number indicates, it is a 1940 model. Little is known of the machine in Britain. It is believed to be a development of the earlier Mitsubishi fighters. It is a low-wing single-seat, single-engine monoplane fitted with a Nakajima radial of about 900 h.p. Reports credit the machine with a considerable range, high speed and manoeuvrability. Its armament is believed to consist of either eight 7.7-m.m. machine-guns or two 20-m.m. cannon and two machine-guns. It is also believed to have been equipped for operation from carriers.

The Bombers

Mitsubishi T-97 army bomber: This army bomber belongs to the Wellington class. It is a twin-engine low-wing monoplane with a retractable under-carriage. The tapering fuselage ends on a cone, which suggests a fixed machine-gun. The engines are two Kinsei 14-cylinder radials of 870 h.p. The maximum speed is 220 m.p.h. at 10,000 feet. Cruising at 190 m.p.h. carrying 4,400 lb. of bombs, the T-97 bomber's range is just under 1,200 miles. The crew varies from five to seven. Defence armament totals seven 7.7-mm. machine-guns; two in the nose, two in the dorsal turret, two firing latterly, one from each side, and one in the tail of the cone.

Mitsubishi T-96 navy bomber This twin-engined low-wing monoplane machine shows in its design the influence of the German Junkers-86. Its twin fins and rudders are similarly rather square tipped. There are two gun positions on top of the fuselage: one forward and one amidships. Some have been sent with two side blisters and an amidships dome. Two Mitsubishi or Kinsei 14-cylinder 1,000-h.p. radials give a top speed of 230 m.p.h. The cruising speed is 200 m.p.h., with a range of nearly 1,000 miles, carrying 2,200 lb. of bombs. The crew number from four to seven. Seven 7.7-m.m. machine-guns are placed in two wings firing forward, one machine-gun or 20-m.m. cannon in the forward turret, two machine-guns in the sides, one through the floor and one in the tail.

Reconnaissance Planes

Mitsubishi T-98 army bomber: This is a light army bomber, also used for reconnaissance. A single-engine low-wing monoplane with a fixed under-carriage and spated legs, it accommodates a crew of two or three. The engine is a Mitsubishi 900 h.p. radial, giving a maximum speed of 250 m.p.h. and a cruising speed of 208 m.p.h. The range with 1,230 lb. of bombs is less than a hundred miles. Armament is normally two 7.7-m.m. machine-guns firing through the air screw and a third in the aft turret. Another version is reported to have two 20-m.m. cannons in the wings and two 7.7-m.m. machine-guns in the turret.

Kawanishi T-97 naval flying-boat: This four-engined naval flying-boat is based on the American Sikorsky S-42 and is used for reconnaissance, bombing and torpedo dropping. Its wing tail unit and twin fins and rudders are braced in the Sikorsky manner. A crew of ten is carried. Four Kinsei 14-cylinder 900-h.p. radials give the machine a top speed of 215 m.p.h. Cruising at 165 m.p.h., it has a range of 1,500 miles. With 3,500 lb. of bombs the range is reduced. Defensive armament consists of a turret in the nose and another on top of the hull.

CHUNGKING

China's Wartime Capital is 4,200 Years Old

About 4,200 years ago a small village appeared on the tip of a hilly peninsula which juts into the confluence of two rivers, the emerald-blue Chialing and the muddy Yangtze, 1,400 miles west of Shanghai. Down the centuries this village gradually grew in size and importance until in 1937 it became China's wartime capital.

Formerly little known to the outside world, Chungking is an old town of considerable historical interest. Twenty-two centuries before the birth of Christ, one of its prettiest women was married to the Emperor Yu, China's first hydraulic engineer. A temple still crowns the peak of Tushan, a hill on the south bank of the Yangtze overlooking the present day city of Chungking, in honour of the beloved ruler and his imperial consort.

TREATY PORT

When Emperor the Wu, the second lineal ruler of the Chow Dynasty (1122-249 B. C.), came into power, he made a member of his family the Viscount of Pahtzekuo, ruling over the territory now called Chungking and towns near by. About 340 B. C., Pahtzekuo was proclaimed a kingdom. Its independence, however, was brought to an end by Shih Huang Ti, the founder of the Tsin Dynasty which unified China in 220 B. C.

Chungking became a treaty port in the later nineties in accordance with the Sino-British Treaty of Chefoo in 1876, and the Treaty of Peking in 1890. The Treaty of Shimonoseki, which concluded the first Sino-Japanese war of 1894-1895, gave Japan the right to establish a concession in Chungking. This was duly founded on the south bank of the Yangtze in 1901, ten years before China became a republic. When the second Sino-Japanese war broke out in 1937, the concession was taken over by the Chinese authorities.

WARTIME CAPITAL

Since the turn of the century Chungking has steadily increased in commercial importance as the outlet for West China products, which were previously exported through Shanghai. But not until 1923 was it made a municipality under the Szechwan provincial Government.

A land of many civil wars, Szechwan came under the influence of the Central Government in 1935 when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek established a provincial headquarters in Chungking. The control was made complete in 1937 when the city became China's wartime capital.

RUSSIA'S BIG FIVE—

(Continued from Page 4)

Army Men

Since the war the Committee for Control of the Army has been strengthened. Voroshilov, who had been its chief, was replaced after taking over the command of the Northern Army by Shadenko, the People's Commissar for Oil; Shadenko is assisted by Mechlis, who, by the way, is, with the exception of Kaganovitch, the only Jew in the government of the Soviet Union.

The Committee for Propaganda has been enlarged and endowed with enormous sums. The whole propaganda organization is controlled by a special body which answers solely to the Central Party Committee. Its leader, Kreissin, has organized "shock-troops for poetry," led by Jarov. During the last few months the soldier's songs of Demian Biedny, who had been in disgrace for some time, have again become very popular. Another personality who has come into the lime-light since the beginning of the war is "old" Party member Lozowsky, the spokesman of the Foreign Office. He has become the mouthpiece of the Soviets and is a joy to all foreign journalists.

These are the new men who have become prominent during recent months; their names should be as well-known abroad as they are known to-day in the Soviet Union, for it is upon them that the fate of the world largely rests

—Die Weltwoche, Zurich.

CHINA'S MUSLIMS ARE WITH CHIANG

(Continued from page 5)

man of Chinghai), Ma Pu-ching (5th Cavalry Army), and Yang Te-lieng (42nd Army).

MISSIONS TO ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

In the summer of 1938 the Federation despatched a goodwill mission consisting of five Muslim leaders including Wang Zin-shan, to India, Burma, Turkey, Egypt, Iraq and Iran, which returned in January 1939. This was followed by a second mission consisting of Ai Sha, Member of the Legislative Yuan and Ma Fu-liang which visited the same countries. This mission brought back 20 Muslim youths from Sinkiang who had settled in India, and enrolled them in the Central Military Academy at Chengtu. A third mission, the Chinese Islamic South Asia Goodwill Delegation, led by Ma Tien-ying, was despatched in August 1939 and spent more than a year in Malaya and other areas of Southern Asia, returning with funds and medical supplies.

A number of Chinese Muslim students are studying at Al Azhar University, Cairo. Some of these students represented Chinese Mohammedans at the world Anndal Haji Conference at Mecca in 1939. After finishing their studies, most of these students are expected soon to return to China for national work.

CAN JAPAN TAKE IT?

(Continued from Page 1)

Pounds a year. There are four earthquakes a day, one destructive shock every two and a half years. But no one ever knows whether one of the daily four will turn out destructive. Typhoons, tidal waves and floods drown hundreds yearly and wash out millions of pounds worth of property. People used to looking upon such experiences as normal are not likely to be dismayed by man's paltry imitation of earthquake conditions.

An indissoluble national unity, far former than any dreamed of by Hitler, unites the people through their religion—Shintoism—which makes a deity of the emperor and deities of all their ancestors. Their religion is a forerunner of Fascism and Nazism, even of Communism in its religious aspect And it is rooted in antiquity, while Fascism, Nazism and Communism are, in comparison with it, babies not yet old enough for the nursery

But there remains one more cheering factor from the democratic viewpoint. Since the last war, five of Japan's Prime Ministers have died by assassination and a sixth had a narrow escape. If that strong 'morale' were once turned into a favourable direction. . . . .?

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Solicitor: "And should you get a divorce what is it that you desire to claim?"

She: "The custody of the Da mler."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Some of your constitutents are disagreeing with you," said the trusted lieutenant of the politician.

"Well, keep tabs on them," instructed the politician. "When enough disagree with me to constitute a reliable majority I'm going to turn round and agree with them.

* * *

On her way to bed the maid looked into her employer's room.

"The master's locked up for the night, ma'am," she said.

Her employer looked puzzled.

"Really, Jane?" she said. "He must have been very quiet. I didn't even hear him come in."

"He hasn't, ma'am," exclaimed Jane "The police-station have just 'phoned."

* * *

"Bring me some cold 'porridge," said the soldier to the waitress. "Burn some toast to a cinder," he added. "Fry two bad eggs and serve them on a dirty plated. Make the coffee so that it tastes like mud, and bring it in a cracked cup so that it drips down my chin when I drink it. When you've done all that, sit down and nag me. I'm homesick."

* * * *

In the lounge of a large hotel much patronized by black market merchants two doctors were comparing notes. One remarked to the other "I've got a great many cases of hysteria".

A man leaned across and said, "I'll take the lot, mister".

* * * *

"Is old Sandy a typical Scotsman?"

"I should say so. He's saved all his toys for his second childhood."

She: "If you think him such an awful singer, what is it you envy about him?"

He: "His nerve."

The haughty aristocrat was indignant. "You ask me if my family is old? Old! It goes back farther than time. Legend has it that one of my ancestors viewed the Creation from the balcony of his castle!"

* * * *

"That's a nice umbrella. Where did you get it?"

"It was a present from sister."

"You haven't a sister!"

"Well, that's what it says on the handle."

Outside a barber's shop a street musician started playing the euphonium

After about five minutes, the barber went outside and said to him; "For Heaven's sake go away—you're taking the edge off my razor."

* * *

"What makes you think you are qualified for a position in the Diplomatic Corps?" demanded the examiner.

"Well," answered the applicant modestly "I've been married twenty years and my wife still thinks I have a sick friend."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

"You're a fine wife," grumbled the cannibal chief. "Here's sundown and no dinner!"

'And you've got a fine daughter! She's eloped with our last missionary and there isn't another thing in the pantry!"

* * *

The young parson had taken for his text at his young men's class the parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins. In conclusion, he said: "Now, young men which would you prefer? The five wise virgins with the light, or the five foolish virgins in the dark?"

The vote was unanimous.

Husband: "Three guineas for a hat! You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Wife: "I am, dear. But, you see, I thought you couldn't afford a better one"

* * *

After getting married to his former secretary, he remarked:—

"Well, my dear, I suppose I must get someone to take your place in the office

I've been thinking of that," replied the bride; "my cousin is just leaving school."

"What's her name?"

"John Henry Briggs,' said the bride sweetly.

"If I succeed in getting in touch with your late husband, have you any message to give?"

"Yes. Ask him where he put his Insurance Policy."

Travelling on the bus were two middle-aged women of the "charlady's type.

At one stop a man, evidently an acquaintance of theirs, boarded the bus.

"Allo, Gert and Daisy," he said. Putting her nose high in the air, one of them replied. "Elsie and Doris, if you please!"

* * *

"I've quite forgotten what it is I wanted," murmured the old lady in the chemist's shop. "Is the girl who always attends to me here? She might know what it is I want."

"No, madam," said the manager. "I'm sorry to say we've had to sack her."

The old lady beamed.

"Ah, that's what I wanted—saccharine."

* * *

The doctor was questioning the new nurse about her latest patient.

"Have you kept a chart of his progress?"

The nurse blushingly replied: "No, but I can show you my diary."

* * *

"Mrs. Brown is very determined that her husband shall do no more firewatching,"

"What's her reason?"

"Well, it seems he's been concentrating on an old flame."

* * *

"This crime," said the judge, summing up, "was carried out in an adroit and skilful manner."

Blushing, the prisoner interrupted. "Now, my lord, no flattery, please."

Shopwalker: "Can I help you, sir."

Troubled one: "Perhaps. I've lost my wife."

Shopwalker: "Lost property office on the ground floor, sir."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

"On March 14th I enter the U. S. Army to do my part in destroying fascism....

"I am quite likely to be sent hundreds of miles away for training, probably the South, which will mean an almost total break in the life I have known, which is affectionately centred on New York.

"But that is why I go, so that New York will be more splendid than ever when I return, so that a hundred other beloved cities full of guys like you and me will shine in majesty. Bombay, London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, New Orleans, Singapore, Shanghai, Sydney, Chungking, Batavia, Tokio, Florence, Warsaw, Alexandria, Prague, Budapest, Marseilles, Glasgow, New Delhi, San Francisco—New York! With Fascism dead and man upright."

★

Meet Private Jim Dugan

The above is an extract from a letter received by one of the "Chroniclers" from James Dugan—a young American intellectual, fearless film critic, aesthete with a most cultivated taste in music, student of international politics. To-day he is a Private in the United States Army. And the spirit with which he has joined the ranks is manifest from the inspiring words we have quoted.

How does an intellectual and an aesthete feel on the eve of joining the armed forces? It is a terrible change for him—from creation of beauty to bloody conflict, from books to bombs, from the music of the opera to the music of machine-guns! And yet, if he believes in the justice of the cause, he goes forth with a bold step and light heart. Writers and poets from all over the world answered the call of their conscience by volunteering in the International Brigade during the Spanish civil war—men like Christopher Caudwell and Ralph Fox who gave their lives to vindicate the principles they had propagated in their writings.

★

Books For Lunch

And in that same spirit Private Dugan answers the call for the defence of democracy and leaves his room in New York's Greenwich village for some obscure army barrack. In his letter he mentions almost casually:

"Preparations for an indefinite stay in the army were rather disturbing to one who had thousands of gramophone records, books and pictures, but I have loaned most of the stuff to friends who will enjoy it, rather than to put the things in cold storage, which is rather miserly."

Thousands of books and pictures and gramaphone records! And yet Jim Dugan possessed only one suit and an extra pair of trousers, and often gave up his lunch to be able to buy a book or to go to a concert!

★

Cordially Hated

At 28, young Dugan has the reputation of being New York's most hated film critic—hated by most film producers, distributors, exhibitors, stars and rival critics. At 24, soon after leaving the University, when he became film critic of the New York Communist paper, "Daily Worker", he took a couple of months to rouse the film trade. Who was this impertinent young man, they all asked one another, who dares to tell the truth about our films? Later he joined the weekly "New Masses" and here, too, he continued his crusade against reactionary pictures. On another page we publish an exclusive article sent by him which is clear evidence that the old fire is still undimmed.

Dugan was the first to take up the fight, on our behalf, against films like "Drum" and "Gungadin" that sought to slander India.

And, therefore, as he goes to fight for America and democracy we from India send him cordial fraternal greetings.

★

Death Knows No Pakistan

It would be difficult, indeed, to find an intellectual like Dugan in the Indian Army. No, we can't even dream of getting a similar letter from one of our young Commissioned Officers. Why?

And yet a new type of young officer *has* joined the ranks of the army in India—patriotic, self-assured, upright. We recently met one such Officer who has been invalided home from Burma, with a broken arm. He was a class-fellow in our undergraduate days—and to-day he is a Major, with stripes and medals and has often been "mentioned in the Dispatches."

One of the stories he told us concerned a young Maratha soldier who saved the life of a Muslim soldier from the north. Both were involved in a hair-breadth escape from the advancing Japs and had to cross a river. The bridge had been blown up and the Muslim couldn't swim. But for the plucky Maratha, the man from the north would have found a watery grave in the backwaters of Burma.

It is in such moments of crisis that all notions of race and culture—Pakistan and Akhandistan—are blown sky high and humanity gets a chance to assert itself.

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"...When You Must!"

Travelling from Delhi to Bombay, one of the "Chroniclers" observed that the train was extra long because of a saloon belonging to a petty Prince and a seemingly never-ending series of first class compartments occupied by Army officers. Indeed, the train started late from Delhi (and consequently arrived late in Bombay) because of the time taken to attach the saloon and the extra first class bogies.

And yet we are being constantly asked by Railway posters to "Travel Only When You Must"!

Is it true that army officers are not allowed to travel below First Class, that they would rather miss a train than occupy a Second Class compartment?

Do Russian officers, Chinese officers, British officers, American officers also travel First Class?

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Moscow Laughs

War isn't all grim in the U.S.S.R. according to Erskina Caldwell, writing in an American paper. It has its lighter moments and the satirebarbed cartoons, jokes and stories in the current issue of 'Crocodile', a Russian humour magazine, are all good for laughs. Practically every item in the magazine is a thrust at Hitler and the German army. There is full-page cartoon of the captured German High Command marching at the head of its troops. The officers are hungry-looking, bedraggled and fearful. The caption reads: 'The German Army Enters the Ukraine'.

Another full-page cartoon shows Hitler and Mussolini in conference.

Hitler asks: 'How many soldiers do you have in the Italian army?'

Mussolini replies: 'Two million, but if you count the ones captured by the enemy and there are four million'.

The most popular joke in the country at present is one that I have not seen in print, although from all accounts it is so old that it probably has travelled around the world several times. Undoubtedly there are many versions of it by now. The one told me today is as follows:

Hitler arrived at the French shore of the English Channel and became perturbed when he saw so much water separating him from Britain. He was told by his advisers that in Biblical times the Red Sea was smote with a stick and the waters parted. Hitler sent for a Rabbi to be advised how the act could be repeated. The Rabbi told him that all he needed was the same stick used to smite the waters of the Red Sea. Hitler asked where the stick was. The Rabbi said: 'In the British Museum in London'.

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Mars And Cupid

It is paradoxical but true that war means more—and not less—marriages. The little Cupid is not easily frightened by the terrible god of war.

During the very first year of the last world war, the marriage rate in England, for instances went up steeply—from 15.7 in 1914 to 19.4 in 1915.

The reason perhaps was that the violent social upheaval caused by the war had made shorter courtships possible and the very atmosphere and uncertainty of life was an incentive to short-notice marriages. The sequel came in postwar years when there was a plethora of divorces and a day hardly passed without the Judges having to annul another of those war marriages."

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Three Months Is A Lifetime

Since the beginning of this war, again there is an increase in the number of quick marriages in England. This has provoked the Bishop of Bradford to propose that a signed affidavit affirming a minimum of three months' courtship should be produced before a service marriage allowance could be granted. Said he: "Many girls rush up into marriage with Servicemen whom they have known for only a few days, simply to dodge the call-up and to benefit from the marriage allowances."

But three months is a lifetime to a soldier whose romance sometimes must begin and blossom within a 48-hour leave. And thus the worthy Bishop notwithstanding, the British tommies continue to fall willing victims to the darts of cupid.

★

To Fight Or To Marry?

Meanwhile, the other side of the world, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Brisbane is worried about the increasing number of marriages between American soldiers in Australia and Australian girls.

Declaring that "These men did not come to Australia to marry; they came to fight" the Archbishop has suggested that such marriages should be banned.

Other Church leaders are opposed to such marriages at short notice but do not agree with the suggestion of a ban.

★

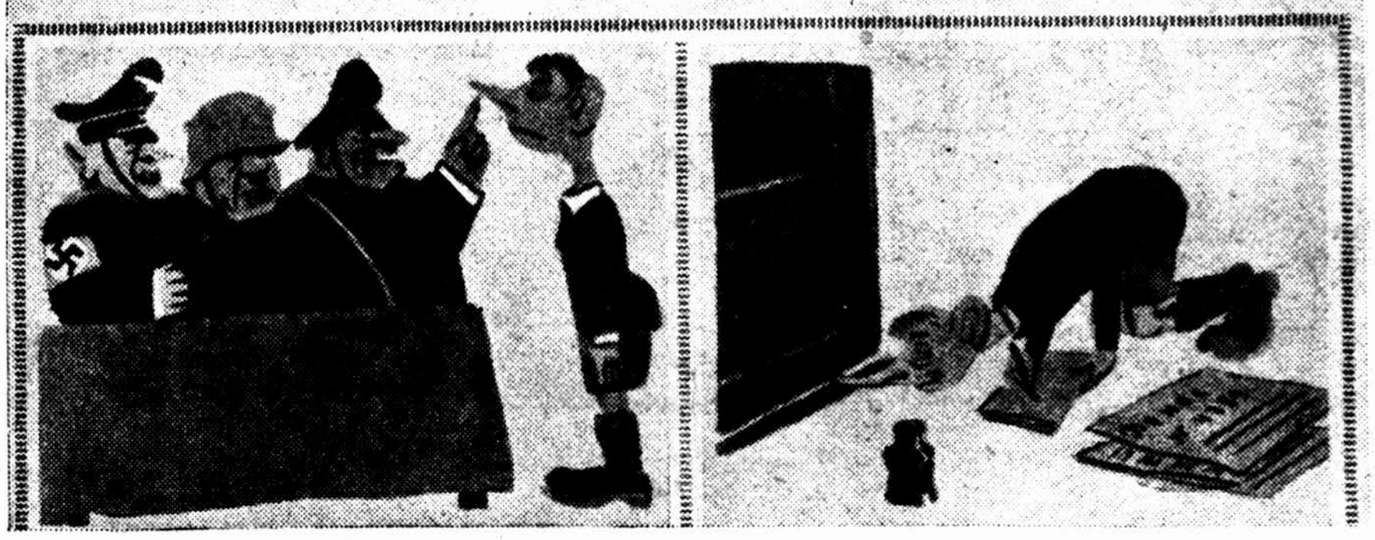
Brahmacharis In The Army

Which, all surprises and mystifies us, for surely the worthy clerics must be aware of the alternative to marriage. Or do they expect the soldiers to remain 'Bramhacharis?'

The priest's opposition to marriage (any sort of marriage) is inscrutable and reminds us of the remark made by a humorist at the time of king Edward's abdication over *affaire Simpson*: "Edward had to abdicate because his intentions were strictly honourable."

АТТЕСТАТ ЗВЕРОСТИ.

(BRUTALITY GRADUATES)



Fritz, his mother's darling lamb,
Had to sit for an exam.
The first question that arose
Was: Why does a Fascist have a nose?

Fritz replied without delay,
"To sniff out treachery day by day,
In every room, through every door,
That's what a Fascist's nose is for."

Next, his teachers want to know
What a Fascist's hands should do.
"Swing an axe and wave a sword,
Burn and hack and loot and hoard."

"What is the use of Fascist feet?"
"Just to goose-step up the street,
Left, right, left!" bold Fritzie said.
"And what's the use of a Fascist head?"

"You can put a gasmask on it,
Or a sort of metal bonnet.
Not for thinking, anyhow.
(Thinking's done by the Fuehrer now).'

Everyone was pleased with Fritz.
All his masters cried out "It's
A treat to deal with such a lad.
He'll make a first-class Nazi cad!"

HIS MA AND PA ARE GLAD. THEY KNOW THAT FRITZ HAS PASSED FOR THE GESTAPO

SOVIET PROPAGANDA POSTERS

One of the big surprises of the war is the excellence of Soviet propaganda.

The great thing about Soviet Propaganda Posters is that they are cheap and easy to reproduce. Any local works group or village committee can cut stencils from them and turn them out for themselves in enormous numbers. This has the effect of people making their own propaganda instead of having it imposed on them from above.

In the typical Russian poster, laconic images, laconic colour, laconic text lay bare the bones of National Socialism, rouse the workers in the factories and the soldiers and guerillas in the countryside to redouble their efforts to smash the invader and win the war.

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